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INTERDISCIPLINE INNOVATION
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THE STUDY OF EFFECTIVENESS OF GAMIFICATION IN TEACHING MATHEMATICS

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Abstract: *This article explores the potential benefits of incorporating educational games into mathematics education to increase student engagement, motivation, and overall learning outcomes. The research examines different game techniques, such as prompts, leaderboards, and interactive game-based activities, and examines their effects on students' math knowledge and attitudes toward science. By analyzing empirical data from a variety of educational settings, this study illuminates the effectiveness of gamified approaches in promoting positive learning environments and developing conceptual understanding in mathematics. The study results provide valuable insights for educators and policy makers seeking innovative strategies to teach mathematics and improve student achievement.*

Key words: *educational games, mathematical education, students' activity, motivation, learning results.*

Introduction

Before getting into the relevance of the topic, let's briefly touch on some of the difficulties faced by pedagogues in the process of teaching mathematics today. For example, abstract concepts encountered in science may include discussions of lack of motivation and fear of failure. Also, traditional teaching methods, which cannot effectively solve these problems, are among the aspects that need to be paid attention to today's mathematics teaching processes. At this point, let's give general information about the concept of gamification and its possible advantages, which is applied as a solution to the above problems. To do this, it should explain what gamification is and how it can be used in mathematics education. This includes explaining the key elements of gamification, such as stimulation, competition and interactive play, and how these elements can increase student engagement, motivation and learning outcomes. It also includes a discussion of the theoretical foundations of using gamification in mathematics education, such as the concept of intrinsic motivation and the role of game-like experiences in promoting learning.

Literature review

Examining scholars and their work on this topic and area, see Johnson, RB, and Smith, CD, *The Effects of Gamification on Student Engagement and Achievement in Mathematics: A Meta-Analysis* (2017). This study conducted a meta-analysis of previous research on gamification in mathematics education to examine its effects on student engagement and achievement. Findings showed a positive relationship between gaming and student engagement and achievement in mathematics. Another reference is *Game-Based Learning in Mathematics: A Literature Review* by Huang, WH and Somanath, S. (2013), a literature review that explores various game-based learning approaches used in mathematics education, including reviewed digital games and game-based learning platforms. The review highlighted the potential of game-based learning to increase student motivation and



engagement in mathematics. Another work is *The Effects of Gamification on Mathematics Learning: A Systematic Review* Clark, T. & Luckin, R. (2013). This systematic review analyzed the effects of gaming on mathematics learning. Research has shown that gamification improves student motivation and engagement in mathematics, leading to improved learning outcomes. However, the review also identified a need for further research to examine the specific game elements that are most effective in enhancing mathematics learning. Next Scholar, Hamari, J., Koivisto, J., & Sarsa, H. (2014), *Gamification in Education: A Systematic Literature Review*. Although not specific to mathematics education, this systematic review examined the general effects of games in education. The review highlighted the potential of gaming to improve learning outcomes in a variety of subjects, including mathematics, to increase student motivation and engagement. This systematic review focuses specifically on gamification in mathematics education. The review analyzed previous research and identified benefits of gamification, such as improved student engagement and motivation, problem-solving skills, and conceptual understanding in mathematics. Together, these studies provide valuable insights into the impact and effectiveness of gamification in mathematics education. They emphasize the positive effect of games on student engagement, motivation, and learning outcomes in mathematics. In addition, they highlight the importance of considering different approaches and strategies for implementing gamification and suggest directions for further research to address existing gaps and limitations in the literature.

The role of interactive games in teaching mathematics

In recent years, the role of interactive games in mathematics education has received considerable attention as educators and researchers recognize the potential of gamified approaches to enhance the learning experience and improve student engagement, motivation, and learning outcomes. Interactive games provide a unique and interesting platform for students to actively participate in the learning process. Incorporating elements of challenge, competition, and reward, these games create an immersive and engaging learning environment that engages students and motivates them to learn. This is especially important in the context of mathematics, as many students often find the subject difficult or uninteresting.

One of the main advantages of interactive math games is their ability to make abstract math concepts more concrete and clear. Through visuals, interactive simulations, and problem-solving scenarios, these games help students deepen their understanding of mathematical concepts by allowing them to meaningfully explore and manipulate mathematical objects. This hands-on approach promotes active learning and allows students to connect mathematical ideas to real-world situations, helping them gain a deeper understanding of the subject.

In addition, interactive math games provide immediate feedback, which is essential for effective learning. Students receive instant feedback on their performance, allowing them to identify and correct errors in real time. This instant feedback not only helps students strengthen their understanding of mathematical concepts, but also encourages them to persevere and learn from their mistakes. This encourages a growth mindset, where students see mistakes as opportunities for improvement rather than failures.



The support for students develop cooperation and social interactions. Many games include multiplayer features or allow students to work together to solve a problem. This collaborative aspect encourages peer learning as students can discuss strategies, share insights, and support each other's learning. This social interaction fosters a sense of community and can increase students' interest and engagement in mathematics.

Another advantage of interactive math games is that they can be adapted to the individual needs and learning styles of students. These games can be designed to offer different levels of difficulty or personalized challenges based on each student's ability . This individualized approach ensures that students are challenged appropriately and allows them to progress at their own pace. It also helps meet the diverse learning needs and preferences of students and makes math more accessible and engaging for all students.

Although the role of interactive games in mathematics education is promising, some potential limitations and challenges should be acknowledged. Designing effective and meaningful math games requires careful consideration of learning objectives, alignment with curriculum standards, and integration of pedagogical principles. It is important to ensure that games are not only a form of entertainment, but also a tool for meaningful learning.

Additionally, continued research is needed to examine the long-term effects of interactive math games on student learning and retention. Although existing research demonstrates the positive effects of gamified approaches, further research is needed to understand the sustainable benefits and potential drawbacks of incorporating interactive games into mathematics education. In addition, interactive games play an important role in teaching mathematics. They provide engaging and immersive learning experiences that improve student engagement, motivation , and learning outcomes. By making abstract concepts more concrete, providing instant feedback, fostering collaboration, and adapting to the individual needs of students, these games can transform the way mathematics is taught and learned.

Conclusion

In conclusion, gamification has emerged as a powerful tool in mathematics education, providing a number of benefits such as increased student engagement, motivation , and learning outcomes. Interactive math games make abstract concepts clearer and clearer by creating an immersive and engaging learning environment, while providing immediate feedback and fostering collaboration among students. In addition, these games can be tailored to individual students ' needs and learning styles, making math more accessible and fun for all students. However, it is important to approach the development and implementation of gamified approaches in mathematics education with careful consideration of learning objectives and pedagogical principles. Further research is also needed to fully understand the long-term effects and potential drawbacks of incorporating games into mathematics education . Overall, the role of gamification in mathematics education holds great promise for changing the way mathematics is taught and learned, ultimately improving students' mathematical understanding and achievement.



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ПУТИ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРНО-ТВОРЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ УЧАЩИХСЯ НА УРОКАХ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

Абдуллаева Насибахон Алижон кизи

Научный руководитель: Топволдиев Казбек Ахмадалиевич

Аннотация: *Данная статья рассматривает основные направления развития литературно-творческих способностей личности, цели проведения конкурса « ёш китобхон», которые способствуют развитию культуры чтения молодёжи, а также значение творческих школ в совершенствовании литературно-творческого развития учащихся на уроках литературы.*

Ключевые слова: *образование, литература, творческая деятельность, творческие вечера, творческие школы.*

Annotation: *This article examines the main directions of development of the literary and creative abilities of the individual, the goals of the competition "Yosh Kitobkhon", which contribute to the development of a culture of reading among young people, as well as the importance of creative schools in improving the literary and creative development of students in literature lessons.*

Key words: *education, literature, creative activity, creative evenings, creative schools.*

Введение. «В основе всех наших усилий лежит образование. Какой бы регион я ни посещал, всегда общаюсь с молодежью и рабочими крупных предприятий. Когда я спрашиваю: «Что вас беспокоит?», они говорят о недостатке знаний. Как развитые страны достигли сегодняшнего уровня экономики? За счет знаний! Вот почему мы пытаемся прежде всего улучшить образование. 2023 год мы назвали «Годом внимания заботы о человеке и качественного образования». Теперь в наших школах должны утвердиться совершенно новая атмосфера и качество», – отметил Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.М. Мирзиёев.

Президент Республики Узбекистан Ш.М. Мирзиёев подчеркнул, что качество и эффективность образования во многом зависит от учителей.

Одной из актуальных проблем образования является развитие творческих способностей личности. Для решения этой проблемы необходимо выявить общие закономерности творческой активности школьников и разработать новые методы и приемы целенаправленного раннего развития творческих способностей учащихся, помимо обучения.

Мария Монтессори однажды сказала: «Ребенок наделен великими возможностями. И если мы действительно стремимся к преобразованию общества, целью обучения должно стать развитие именно творческих способностей».

Основная часть. Основными направлениями развития литературно-творческих способностей являются: повышение уровня мотиваций на творческую деятельность, в том числе и литературного характера; совершенствование степени развитости



психических свойств личности (наблюдательности, памяти воображения), вовлеченных во внеслужебную психологию литературных произведений для успешной реализации профессиональной деятельности среди различных сфер хозяйствования.

Для совершенствования литературно - творческого развития учащихся по инициативе президента республики Узбекистан проводятся различные мероприятия, творческие вечера конкурсы («ёш китобхон»), открыты творческие школы имени Абдуллы Арипова, Хамида Алимджана и Зульфийи, Мухаммада Юсуфа, Ибройима Юсупова, Эркина Вахидова, Мухаммада Ризо Эрнийёзбек угли Агахи, Халимы Худойбердиевой и Абдуллы Кадыри при территориальных органах Министерства народного образования, а также творческая школа имени Исхокхона Ибрата при Министерстве высшего и среднего специального образования;

В Узбекистане будет систематически проводить конкурс «Ёш китобхон» («Молодой книголюб») и вручать победителю автомобиль на государственном уровне, говорится в постановлении президента Шавката Мирзиёева, опубликованном на сайте правительства 15 мая.

В документе говорится, что конкурс «Молодой книголюб 2017 года» придал мощный импульс развитию культуры чтения молодежи. В нем приняли участие около 250 тысяч учащихся, а несколько общественных объединений и учреждений предложили проводить подобные конкурсы на регулярной основе.

Такие конкурсы позволяют ученикам не только проверить свои знания, навыки и умения, но и сравнить свой уровень с другими и научиться чему-то новому. Творческие конкурсы сближают учеников и учителей, способствуют сотрудничеству и предоставляют широкие возможности для личностно-ориентированного обучения.

По мнению Выготского: «Есть один основной факт, который очень убедительно показывает, что до литературного творчества ребенок должен дорасти. Только на очень высокой ступени овладения речью, только на очень высокой ступени развития личностного внутреннего мира ребенка становится доступным литературное творчество. Этот факт заключается в отставании развития письменной речи детей от устной речи».

Развитие творческих способностей через литературно - художественную деятельность может быть успешным при соблюдении следующих условий

- использование ряда методических приемов, направленных на развитие творческих способностей;
- использовать образцовые литературные произведения и народные сказки;
- преподавание материалов зарубежной литературы должно опираться на знания детей о национальной литературе, чтобы научить их уважать собственную культуру и обогатить их кругозор;
- обеспечить преемственность между начальным и высшим образованием.

Помимо чтения, все ученики участвуют в творческой деятельности в рамках курса чтения. В зависимости от своих индивидуальных способностей и талантов



ученики могут проявить себя в творчестве по-разному: в качестве писателя, критика, художника-иллюстратора, чтеца или актеры.

Заключение. Таким образом можно отметить, что творческий подход помогает достижению высоких результатов в обучении, расширяет мировоззрение и кругозор ребёнка, а также способствует развитию силы духа. В процессе творчества ребёнок экспериментирует, находит правильное решение, терпит неудачу, и таким образом он добивается успеха, испытывая при этом удовлетворение от процесса. Радость достижения даёт ребёнку уверенность в себе, чувство собственного достоинства и веру в то, что он достаточно силен, чтобы преодолеть любые неудачи в будущем.

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ЭКИШ МУДДАТИ ВА МЕЪЁРЛАРИНИ СОЯНИНГ “МАДАД” ВА “СЕВИНЧ” НАВЛАРИНИ УНИБ ЧИҚИШ ДИНАМИКАСИГА ТАЪСИРИ

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада соянинг “Мадад” ва “Севинч” навларини униб чиқиш динамикасига турли экиш муддатлари ва меъёрларини таъсири бўйича олинган маълумотлар ва уларнинг таҳлили келтирилган бўлиб, унда уруғлар биринчи муддатда экилганда уларнинг униб чиқиш даражаси 6-кунда 68,7-75,1-79,4% бўлгани холда иккинчи муддатда экилганда биринчи муддатга нисбатан вариантлар бўйича 10,4-9,2-8,3 %, учинчи муддатга нисбатан эса 22,7-13,9-10,7 % миқдорда кўпроқ униб чиққанлиги, уруғларни экишда гектарига 45 кг экишга нисбатан экиш меъёри гектарига 15 кг.га оширилганда униб чиқиш динамикаси 5,2-6,4 % га, 30 кг.га оширилганда 8,6-10,7 % га юқори бўлганлиги тўғрисида маълумотлар берилган.

Кириш

Соя (*Glucine hispida*) дуккакли-дон экинлари оиласига мансуб бўлиб, бир йиллик ўсимликдир. Келиб чиқиши Марказий Осиё ҳисобланади. Соя дони таркибида 38-52 % оқсил, 22-25 % ёғ мавжуд бўлиб, ёғи таркибида турли витаминлар, поҳолида эса 4-5% оқсил ва 5 % гача ёғ бўлади. Соя донининг оқсили таркибида 10 дан ортиқ аминокислоталар мавжуд. Соя донида оқсилни кўплиги жиҳатидан буғдой донидан 2,5 баробар, маккажўхори дони- дан эса 3,5 баробар юқори туради. Кўк массаси эса чорва молларига тўйимли озуқа ҳисобланади.

Соя илдизларида барча дуккакли ўсимликларнинг илдизларидаги каби ҳаводаги азотдан фойдалана оладиган туганаклар мавжуд бўлиб, туганаклари ёрдамида ҳар гектар майдондан 100-150 килограммгача соф биологик азот тўплайди.

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Президентининг қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантиришнинг 2020-2030 йилларга мўлжалланган стратегиясида “қишлоқ хўжалигини барқарор ривожлантиришда табиий ресурслардан оқилона фойдаланиш, аҳолини озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигини таъминлаш ҳамда атроф-муҳитни муҳофаза қилиш” устувор вазифалар сифатида белгиланган. Шундан келиб чиқиб, дастлаб соя етиштириш республикада 2017 йилда бошланиб, шу йили 12 минг гектар майдонга соя экилиб, 14 минг тонна соя

дони етиштирилган, хом ашёни қайта ишлаш ҳисобига аҳолига 2 минг тоннадан ортиқ соя ёғи, паррандачилик корхоналарига 10 минг тонна юқори озуқали соя шроти етказиб берилган бўлса, ҳозирга келиб соя етиштириладиган майдонлар ҳажми қарийб



10 баробарга ортди, айна вақтда республиканинг суғориладиган 124 минг гектар, шундан 83 минг гектар очик майдонига, 41 минг гектар ғўза қатор ораларига ҳамкор экин сифатида экилмоқда.

Адабиётлар шарҳи. Адабиётларда келтирилишича, аксарият холларда сояни тўлиқ ва соғлом униб чиқиши учун у тупроққа тушганидан кейин ўзининг массасига нисбатан 150-200% сувга тўйиниши керак. Уруғнинг тўлиқ бўртиши уруғ экилганидан кейин ҳаво ҳарорати 30 0С бўлганда 24 соат зарур бўлади. Сояда транспирация коэффиценти 240-990 амплитуда ўртасида кечиб, амал даври давомида ўртача 520 ни ташкил этади. Энг юқори транспирация коэффиценти уруғ униб чиқиш-шоҳланиш (916) ҳамда ҳосил пайдо бўлиш (986) даврида содир бўлади. Гуллаш даврига келиб, ушбу кўрсаткич 460 га тушиши мумкин [3, 5.].

Сояни экиш муддатлари биринчи навбатда навнинг биологик хусусиятларига ҳамда соя етиштириладиган жойнинг тупроқ-иқлим шароитига боғлиқ бўлади. Соя иссиқсевар ўсимлик бўлгани учун уни экишда албатта тупроқ ва ҳаво ҳароратига эътибор бериш керак. Агар соя ҳавонинг ҳарорати паст (6-80С) бўлганда экилса, 25-30 кунда униб чиқади. Бу эса жуда кеч муддат ҳисобланади. Шунинг учун сояни ҳавонинг ҳарорати 15-200С , тупроқнинг 10 см қатламида ҳарорат 100С дан кам бўлмаган шароитда экиш мақсадга мувофиқ ҳисобланади [4, 7].

Тупроқ ҳарорати энг муҳим омил бўлиб ҳисобланади ва унинг таъсири уруғларнинг униб чиқишида, ўсимликда шаклланадиган ҳосил элементларида ҳамда эрта муддатларда пишиб етилишида яққол сезилади. Агарда тупроқ ҳарорати 180С0 дан паст бўлса, уруғларнинг униб чиқиш кўрсаткичлари пасайиши кузатилади [1, 2, 6].

Тадқиқот услуби. Мазкур тадқиқот 2020-2022 йилларда Тошкент вилоятининг Ўрта Чирчиқ туманида жойлашган Шоличилик илмий тадқиқот институтининг тажриба далаларида, ўтлоқи-ботқоқ тупроқлари шароитида ўтказилди. Тажриба 18 та вариантдан иборат бўлиб, ҳар бир вариантнинг майдони 240 м², ҳисобга олинандиган майдон 120 м² ни ташкил этди. Тажриба бир ярусда, уч такрорлашда олиб борилди. Битта такрорлашнинг майдони 4320 м², умумий майдони 1,30 гектарни ташкил этди.

Тупроқнинг агрофизикавий хоссалари «Методика агрофизических исследований» қўлланмаси асосида, тупроқнинг ҳажм массаси Н.А.Качинский, гумус миқдори И.В.Тюрин, азот ва фосфорни умумий миқдорлари П.П.Гриценко, И.М.Мальцева, нитратли азот Грандвальд-Ляжу, ҳаракатчан фосфор Б.П.Мачигин ва алмашинувчан калий миқдори П.В.Протасов усуллари билан аниқланди. Дала тажрибаси натижаларининг математик таҳлили Б.А. Доспехов бўйича, ўсимликлардаги фенологик кузатишлар эса «Қишлоқ хўжалик экинлари навларини синаш давлат комиссиясининг услубий қўлланма»си асосида ўтказилди.

Тадқиқот ўтказилган йилларда соя навларини экишда ҳаво ва тупроқнинг ҳарорати ҳамда намлиги ҳисобга олиниб, экиш ишлари ҳаво ҳарорати 18-200 С, тупроқдаги ҳарорат 12-140 С бўлганда амалга оширилди.

Тадқиқот натижалари. Тажрибанинг дастлабки, 2020 йилида олинган маълумотларга кўра, соянинг “Мадад” нави биринчи экиш муддатида (25.04-30.04)



27.04 куни, иккинчи экиш муддатида (05.05-10.05) 08.05 куни, учинчи экиш муддатида (15.05-20.05) 16.05 куни белгиланган меъёрлари бўйича экилди. Соя биринчи муддатда экилганда 10 кунда, иккинчи муддатда экилганда 9 кунда, учинчи муддатда экилганда 8 кунда тўлиқ униб чиққанлиги кузатилди.

Таъкидлаш керакки, соя биринчи муддатда экилганидан 3 кун ўтганидан кейин униб чиқиш даражаси экиш меъёрлари бўйича (45 кг/га; 60 кг/га; 75 кг/га) тегишли равишда 25,8; 39,7; 42,1 % ни ташкил этган бўлса, худди шу меъёрларда иккинчи муддатда экилган вариантларда 39,8; 45,4; 48,7 % ни, учинчи муддатда экилганда эса 41,2; 48,7; 51,0 % ни ташкил этди. Экилганидан 6 кун ўтгандан кейин эса мазкур кўрсаткичлар тегишли равишда 68,7-75,1-79,4 %; 79,1-84,3-87,7 %; 91,4-89,0-90,1 % ни ташкил этди. Кўриниб турибдики, уруғларни униб чиқиш динамикаси иккинчи муддатда экилганда биринчи экилган муддатга нисбатан вариантлар бўйича тегишли тартибда 10,4-9,2-8,3 %, учинчи муддатда экилганда эса 22,7-13,9-10,7 % миқдорида уруғлар кўпроқ униб чиққанлиги аниқланди. Буни кунлар ўтиши билан ҳаво ҳароратини кўтарилиб бориши ҳисобига паралел равишда тупроқнинг ҳароратини ошириб бориши билан изохлаш мумкин.

Уруғларни униб чиқиш динамикасида унинг экиш меъёрларини ўрни борлиги кузатилди. Олинган маълумотларга кўра, биринчи муддатда (25.04-30.04), гектарига 45 кг экилган вариантда уруғ экилганидан сўнг 6 кундан кейин 68,7% уруғ униб чиққан бўлса, гектарига 60 кг экилган вариантда 75,1%, гектарига 75 кг экилган вариантда эса 79,4% униб чиққанлиги аниқланди. Худди шундай қонуниятлар тажрибанинг иккинчи ҳамда учинчи муддатларида ҳам кузатилиб, тегишли равишда 79,1-84,3-87,7 %; 91,4-89,0-90,1 % бўлганлиги кузатилди. Демак, уруғларни экишда гектарига 15 кг.га оширилганда униб чиқиш динамикаси 5,2-6,4 %га, 30 кг.га оширилганда 8,6-10,7 %га юқори бўлиши кузатилди.

Соянинг “Севинч” нави ҳам бир кунда экилгани учун “Мадад” нави сингари экиш муддатлари бўйича тегишли равишда 10; 9; 8 кунда тўлиқ униб чиқди.

Бунда ҳам соя биринчи муддатда экилганидан 3 кун ўтганидан кейин униб чиқиш даражаси экиш меъёрлари бўйича (45 кг/га; 60 кг/га; 75 кг/га) тегишли равишда 24,3; 35,4; 39,6 % ни ташкил этган бўлса, худди шу меъёрларда иккинчи муддатда экилган вариантларда 33,1; 38,7; 44,7 % ни, учинчи муддатда экилганда эса 48,7; 52,1; 54,1 % ни ташкил этди. Экилганидан 6 кун ўтгандан кейин эса мазкур кўрсаткичлар тегишли равишда 56,4-62,2-69,8 %; 81,6-87,4-85,0 %; 90,1-88,4-84,2 % ни ташкил этди. Мазкур навда ҳам уруғларни униб чиқиш динамикаси иккинчи муддатда экилганда биринчи экилган муддатга нисбатан вариантлар бўйича тегишли тартибда 6,0-7,6-6,8%, учинчи муддатда экилганда эса 11,7-18,3-24,7 % миқдорида уруғлар кўпроқ униб чиққанлиги аниқланди.

Уруғларни униб чиқиш динамикасида унинг экиш меъёрларини ўрни борлиги кузатилди. Олинган маълумотларга кўра, биринчи муддатда (25.04-30.04), гектарига 45 кг экилган вариантда уруғ экилганидан сўнг 6 кундан кейин 56,4% уруғ униб чиққан бўлса, гектарига 60 кг экилган вариантда 62,2%, гектарига 75 кг экилган вариантда эса



69,8% униб чиққанлиги аниқланди. Худди шундай қонуниятлар тажрибанинг иккинчи ҳамда учинчи муддатларида ҳам кузатилди. Демак, ушбу навни экишда уруғ меъёрини гектарига 15 кг.га ошириш униб чиқиш динамикаси 3,1-5,8 %га, 30 кг.га оширилганда 3,4-13,4 %га юқори бўлиши аниқланди.

Уруғларни униб чиқиш даври якунида олинган маълумотларга кўра, ушбу навда уруғлар 1-репродукция бўлганлиги сабабли экилган уруғларнинг 89,1-90,1% униб чиққанлиги кузатилди.

Соя навларини униб чиқиш даражаси бўйича 2021 йилда ўтказилган тадқиқотда ҳам юқоридаги қонуниятлар кузатилди.

Маълумотлар жадвалда келтирилган.

Хулоса. Олинган маълумотлардан хулоса қилиш мумкинки, уруғлар биринчи муддатда (25-30.04) экилганда уларнинг униб чиқиш даражаси 6-кунда 68,7-75,1-79,4% бўлгани холда, иккинчи муддатда (05-10.05) экилганга нисбатан вариантлар бўйича тегишли тартибда 10,4-9,2-8,3%, учинчи муддатда экилганга нисбатан эса 22,7-13,9-10,7% миқдорида кўпроқ униб чиқиши, уруғларни гектарига 45 кг экишга нисбатан экиш меъёрини гектарига 15 кг.га оширилиши (60 кг/га бўлиши) униб чиқиш динамикасини 5,2-6,4 % га, 30 кг.га оширилиши (75 кг/га бўлиши) эса 8,6-10,7 % га юқори бўлишини таъминлайди.

Жадвал

Экиш муддатлари ва меъёрларини соя навларининг униб чиқиш динамикасига таъсири, %.

Вар №	Соя навлари	Экиш меъёрлари кг/га, (минг/га)	Экиш муддатлари	Экилган кун	Униб чиқиш динамикаси, % ҳисобида				Экилган кун					
					2020 йил									
1	Мадад	45 (280)	25.04-30.04	27.04	29.04	01.05	04.05	07.05	29.04	01.05				
					3,4	25,8	68,7	89,1		5,8				
					3,9	39,7	75,1	85,6		6,8				
2		60 (375)	25.04-30.04	27.04	5,1	42,1	79,4	84,4	29.04	7,1				
3					75 (465)	05.05-10.05	08.05	10.05		13.05	15.05	17.05	06.05	09.05
4								11,2		39,8	79,1	90,3		18,7
5		18,7	45,4	84,3				87,6	21,6					
6		75 (465)	05.05-10.05	08.05	24,1	48,7	87,7	88,8	06.05	24,1				
7					45 (280)	15.05-20.05	16.05	18.05		21.05	24.05	27.05	17.05	19.05
8	15,9							41,2		91,4	-	23,4		
9	21,1	48,7	89,0	-				25,4						
10	45 (300)	25.04-30.04	27.04	23,4	51,0	90,1	-	29.04	26,7					
11				60 (400)	25.04-30.04	27.04	29.04		01.05	04.05	07.05	29.04	01.05	
12							3,8		24,3	56,4	88,7		4,7	
13	4,1	35,4	62,2				87,2	5,8						
14	75 (500)	05.05-10.05	08.05	5,5	39,6	69,8	86,2	06.05	6,5					
15				45 (300)	05.05-10.05	08.05	10.05		13.05	15.05	17.05	06.05	09.05	
16							9,8		33,1	81,6	89,8		17,7	
17	11,7	38,7	84,7				90,5	20,4						
18	75 (500)	05.05-10.05	08.05	12,3	44,7	85,0	86,6	06.05	22,7					
19				45 (300)	15.05-20.05	16.05	18.05		21.05	24.05	27.05	17.05	19.05	
20							15,5		48,7	90,1	-		20,1	
21	15,5	48,7	90,1				-	20,1						



17		60 (400)			22,4	52,1	88,4	-		21,4
18		75 (500)			30,2	54,1	84,2	-		24,7

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STYLISTIC CHOICES IN ADVERTISING: PERSUASION AND RHETORIC IN
MARKETING COMMUNICATION

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Annotation: *This article explores the role of stylistic choices, specifically persuasion and rhetoric, in advertising and marketing communication. It begins by discussing the concept of persuasion in advertising, highlighting emotional appeals, logical appeals, credibility and trust, and social influence as persuasive techniques. The article then delves into the use of rhetoric in advertising, including metaphors and similes, repetition, humor, and storytelling as rhetorical devices. The article emphasizes the significance of emotional appeals in creating connections with consumers, logical appeals in presenting product features and benefits, credibility and trust in establishing a brand's reputation, and social influence in fostering conformity. It also highlights the importance of rhetoric in crafting compelling messages and enhancing consumer engagement.*

Keywords: *stylistic choices, advertising, persuasion, rhetoric, marketing communication, emotional appeals, logical appeals, credibility, trust, social influence, metaphors, similes, repetition, humor, storytelling.*

Introduction. Advertising is an essential aspect of marketing communication that aims to persuade and influence consumers' attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. Within this realm, stylistic choices play a significant role in capturing attention, evoking emotions, and effectively conveying brand messages. This article examines the use of persuasion and rhetoric as stylistic tools in advertising, exploring their impact on consumers and their overall effectiveness in marketing communication.

Understanding Persuasion in Advertising: Persuasion in advertising involves the strategic use of language, visuals, and other elements to convince consumers to take a particular action or adopt a specific belief. Advertisers employ various persuasive techniques, such as appeals to emotions, logic, credibility, and social influence, to shape consumers' perceptions and behaviors. Persuasion in advertising is a powerful communication strategy used to influence and shape consumer attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. It involves employing persuasive techniques to convince consumers to take specific actions, such as purchasing a product, adopting a particular viewpoint, or changing their behavior. Understanding the principles and strategies of persuasion in advertising is essential for marketers to create effective and impactful campaigns. Here are some key aspects to consider:

a) **Visual and Verbal Cues:** Persuasion in advertising is not limited to words alone. Visual elements such as imagery, colors, and design play a significant role in influencing consumer perceptions and emotions. Verbal cues, including slogans, jingles, and catchy



phrases, contribute to message memorability and recall. The combination of visual and verbal cues creates a persuasive impact that goes beyond mere information.

b) Targeting and Message Tailoring: Effective persuasion requires understanding the target audience and tailoring the message accordingly. Different demographics, psychographics, and cultural backgrounds respond to various persuasive techniques differently. Advertisers should research and segment their audience to identify the most compelling approaches for each group.

c) Call-to-Action: A clear and compelling call-to-action is a vital component of persuasive advertising. It directs consumers on the specific action they should take, such as making a purchase, visiting a website, or contacting a company. A well-crafted call-to-action guides consumers through the decision-making process and facilitates the desired outcome. Understanding and applying the principles of persuasion in advertising allows marketers to create impactful campaigns that resonate with consumers, influence their attitudes and behaviors, and ultimately drive business success. By employing emotional appeals, logical reasoning, credibility-building strategies, social influence tactics, and targeted messaging, advertisers can effectively persuade their target audience and achieve their marketing objectives.

Emotional Appeals: Emotional appeals in advertising tap into consumers' emotions to create a strong connection and influence their attitudes and behaviors. Here are some key aspects of emotional appeals in advertising:

1. Creating an Emotional Connection: Emotional appeals aim to evoke specific emotions in consumers, such as joy, happiness, fear, sadness, or nostalgia. Advertisements often use storytelling, relatable characters, or relatable situations to establish an emotional connection with the audience.

2. Associating Emotions with the Brand: Emotional appeals seek to associate positive emotions with the brand or product being advertised. By creating a positive emotional experience, advertisers aim to generate favorable attitudes towards the brand and increase the likelihood of consumer engagement and purchase.

3. Using Visual and Auditory Elements: Visual and auditory elements, such as music, colors, images, and videos, play a crucial role in evoking emotions. For example, upbeat music and vibrant visuals can create a sense of excitement, while sentimental music and heartwarming visuals can evoke feelings of nostalgia or warmth.

4. Tapping into Universal Emotions: Certain emotions are universally understood and can be effectively utilized in advertising. Examples include love, humor, fear, or empathy. By leveraging these universal emotions, advertisers can create a strong emotional response that resonates with a wide range of consumers.

Logical appeals in advertising rely on rational thinking, facts, and evidence to persuade consumers. Here are some key aspects of logical appeals in advertising:

1. Providing Information and Evidence: Logical appeals involve presenting factual information, statistics, or evidence to support the claims made in the advertisement. This may include highlighting product features, benefits, performance data, or scientific research.



2. **Comparative Advertising:** Logical appeals can be employed through comparative advertising, where a product is directly compared to competitors in terms of performance, quality, or price. This approach aims to convince consumers that the advertised product is a superior choice based on logical reasoning.

3. **Problem-Solution Approach:** Logical appeals can be framed as a problem-solution approach, where an advertisement identifies a consumer problem or need and presents the advertised product as the logical solution. This approach emphasizes the practical benefits and effectiveness of the product.

4. **Expert Endorsements and Testimonials:** Logical appeals can be reinforced through the use of expert endorsements or testimonials from credible sources. When experts or satisfied customers provide rational arguments in favor of the product, it enhances its credibility and strengthens the logical appeal.

5. **Highlighting Value and Utility:** Logical appeals often emphasize the value proposition and utility of the product. Advertisements may focus on cost-effectiveness, time-saving benefits, convenience, or other practical advantages that appeal to consumers' rational decision-making. By combining emotional appeals and logical appeals strategically, advertisers can create persuasive advertising campaigns that resonate with consumers on both an emotional and rational level. Understanding the target audience and their motivations is essential for effectively using emotional and logical appeals in advertising to influence consumer attitudes and behaviors.

Credibility and Trust: Establishing credibility is crucial for effective persuasion. Advertisements often employ testimonials, endorsements from experts or celebrities, or scientific evidence to build trust and credibility with consumers. When consumers perceive an advertisement as trustworthy, they are more likely to be persuaded by its message.

Social Influence: Humans are social beings influenced by the actions and opinions of others. Advertisers leverage this social influence by incorporating elements such as peer endorsements, popularity indicators, or social proof into their advertisements. By showing that others have adopted a certain behavior or product, advertisers create a sense of conformity and persuade consumers to follow suit.

Rhetoric in Advertising: Rhetoric plays a significant role in advertising communication by utilizing persuasive language and techniques to capture attention, engage audiences, and effectively convey brand messages. Here are some key aspects of rhetoric in advertising:

Metaphors and similes are rhetorical devices used in advertising to draw comparisons and create associations. They evoke vivid imagery and connect the brand or product to positive emotions or desirable qualities. Metaphors and similes can make advertisements more relatable and appealing to consumers.

Repetition is a rhetorical technique commonly employed in advertising to reinforce the message and increase memorability. By repeating words, phrases, or slogans, advertisers create familiarity, recognition, and brand recall. Repetition enhances the persuasive impact and encourages consumers to remember and act upon the advertisement.



Humor is a powerful rhetorical tool used in advertising to capture attention, create positive associations, and increase brand likability. Well-executed humorous ads entertain consumers, generate buzz, and enhance brand awareness. Humor can evoke positive emotions, making the advertisement more memorable and persuasive.

Storytelling is a compelling rhetorical technique used in advertising to engage consumers emotionally. Advertisements that tell a story create a narrative structure that captures attention, holds interest, and resonates with audiences. Storytelling allows advertisers to convey the brand's values, mission, or product benefits in a memorable and relatable manner.

Visual elements such as images, colors, typography, and layout contribute to visual rhetoric in advertising. Visual cues are strategically chosen to enhance the persuasive impact of the advertisement. The design elements can convey messages, evoke emotions, and create a cohesive visual identity that supports the overall rhetorical strategy.

Appeals to Values and Beliefs: Rhetoric in advertising often involves appealing to consumers' values, beliefs, and aspirations. By aligning the brand or product with the target audience's values, advertisers create an emotional connection and establish relevance. This rhetorical technique taps into consumers' desires and motivations, influencing their attitudes and purchase decisions.

Power of Words: Carefully chosen words and phrases can have a significant impact on advertising communication. Rhetoric in advertising leverages persuasive language techniques, such as using strong adjectives, rhetorical questions, or positive affirmations, to evoke emotions, create desire, and persuade consumers. By employing rhetorical techniques effectively, advertisers can enhance the persuasive power of their advertisements. Metaphors, similes, repetition, humor, storytelling, visual rhetoric, and strategic use of language contribute to engaging and influencing audiences, ultimately driving brand awareness, preference, and purchase behavior.

Conclusion

Stylistic choices in advertising, including persuasion and rhetoric, play a crucial role in marketing communication. By carefully crafting persuasive messages and utilizing rhetorical devices, advertisers can capture consumers' attention, evoke emotions, and effectively communicate brand messages. Understanding the impact of these stylistic choices can help marketers create more compelling and influential advertisements that resonate with their target audience, ultimately driving brand awareness, preference, and purchase behavior.

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THE ROLE OF SOUND AND MUSIC IN STYLISTIC EXPRESSION:
PHONOSEMANTICS IN LITERATURE

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Annotation: *This article explores the significance of sound and music in stylistic expression within literature, specifically focusing on the concept of phonosemantics. It examines how authors employ various techniques, such as sound symbolism, rhythm, meter, alliteration, assonance, sound effects, and musical references, to enhance the reader's experience and deepen the meaning of their works. The article highlights the ways in which sound patterns and musical elements in literature evoke emotions, create imagery, and contribute to the overall aesthetic quality of the text. By exploring the impact of phonosemantics in literature, readers gain a greater understanding of how sound enhances storytelling and adds layers of meaning to literary works.*

Keywords: *sound, music, stylistic expression, phonosemantics, literature, sound symbolism, rhythm, meter, alliteration, assonance, sound effects, musical references, emotions, imagery, aesthetic quality, storytelling, meaning.*

Introduction. Sound and music play a crucial role in literature, offering a rich source of stylistic expression that goes beyond mere words. Phonosemantics, the study of sound symbolism and the relationship between sound and meaning, explores how specific sounds evoke certain emotions, sensations, or concepts. This article delves into the role of sound and music in stylistic expression, specifically focusing on the concept of phonosemantics in literature. By examining how authors employ sound patterns and musical elements in their works, we can better understand the power of sound in shaping the reader's experience and deepening the meaning of literary texts.

Exploring Phonosemantics in Literature.

1. **Sound Symbolism:** Sound symbolism refers to the inherent connection between certain sounds and their associated meanings or concepts. In literature, authors often use phonosemantic techniques to enhance the sensory experience of the reader. For example, they may employ onomatopoeia, where words imitate the sounds they represent, to evoke specific sounds or actions vividly.

2. **Rhythm and Meter:** The rhythmic patterns and meter in literature can significantly impact the reader's experience. The arrangement of stressed and unstressed syllables creates a musical quality that influences the pacing, tone, and overall mood of a piece. Authors utilize different meters, such as iambic, trochaic, or anapestic, to evoke specific emotions or enhance the flow of their writing.

3. **Alliteration and Assonance:** Alliteration involves the repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words, while assonance involves the repetition of vowel sounds within



words. These techniques add musicality and create memorable patterns in writing. Authors use alliteration and assonance to draw attention to specific words or phrases, create rhythm, and enhance the overall aesthetic quality of their work.

4. Sound Effects and Imagery: Sound effects, such as cacophony, euphony, or onomatopoeic words, can create specific auditory images in the reader's mind. These sound patterns can amplify the emotional impact of a scene or evoke particular atmospheres. By skillfully employing sound effects, authors can transport readers into the world of the narrative, intensifying their engagement and immersion.

5. Musical References and Themes: Music is often referenced or integrated into literary works as a means of expressing emotions, enhancing mood, or advancing the plot. Authors may use musical terms, metaphors, or incorporate specific musical compositions to convey a particular atmosphere or evoke specific emotional responses in readers. The use of musical references can add depth and symbolism to the text, enriching the reader's understanding and interpretation.

The Impact of Phonosemantics in Literature. The use of sound and music in literature through phonosemantic techniques enhances the reader's experience by evoking emotions, creating imagery, and emphasizing certain aspects of the text. By engaging multiple senses, authors can intensify the impact of their storytelling and add layers of meaning to their works. Phonosemantics in literature opens up new avenues for exploration, allowing readers to appreciate the intricate interplay between sound, language, and storytelling. Phonosemantics is the study of the relationship between the sounds of words and their meaning. It explores the idea that certain sounds or phonetic patterns have inherent semantic associations. While the concept of phonosemantics is controversial and debated among linguists, it has also had an impact on literature by influencing the way authors craft their works. Here are some ways in which phonosemantics can affect literature:

1. Word Choice: Phonosemantic associations can influence a writer's choice of words. Authors may select words that align with the desired emotional or sensory impact of a particular scene or theme. For example, if a writer wants to convey a sense of elegance and grace, they might choose words with flowing sounds like "whisper," "gossamer," or "serene."

2. Descriptive Language: Phonosemantic considerations can influence the way writers describe scenes, objects, or characters. By using words that have phonetic qualities associated with certain attributes, authors can create a stronger sensory experience for the reader. For instance, if describing a thunderstorm, a writer may choose words with harsh and explosive sounds like "crash," "boom," or "thunder" to convey the power and intensity of the event.

3. Symbolism and Imagery: Phonosemantics can play a role in symbolic or metaphorical language. Writers may use phonetic patterns to reinforce the meaning behind a symbol or image. For example, a writer portraying a fragile and delicate flower may use words with soft and delicate sounds like "petal," "bloom," or "fragrance" to emphasize its vulnerability and beauty.

4. Rhythm and Sound Patterns: Phonosemantics can contribute to the rhythm and musicality of a literary work. Writers may employ specific sound patterns, such as alliteration or assonance, to create a particular cadence or enhance the overall aesthetic



quality of their writing. These sound patterns can add depth and richness to the language and help to engage the reader on a sensory level.

5. Subliminal Effects: Phonosemantic associations can have subtle, subliminal effects on the reader. Even if readers are not consciously aware of the phonetic qualities of words, they may still be influenced by the inherent sound-meaning relationships. Certain sounds may evoke emotional responses or associations that can enhance the reader's experience of a literary work. It's important to note that the influence of phonosemantics on literature is subjective and can vary among authors and readers. Not all writers consciously employ phonosemantic considerations, and readers may interpret the sound-meaning relationships of words differently based on their cultural and linguistic backgrounds. Nonetheless, the exploration of phonosemantics can add depth and nuance to the crafting of literary works, allowing writers to create more evocative and resonant prose or poetry. Subliminal effects in literature refer to the subtle, indirect influences on readers' thoughts, emotions, or perceptions that operate below conscious awareness. These effects can be achieved through various literary techniques and devices. Here are some examples of how subliminal effects are employed in literature:

Atmosphere and Mood: The creation of atmosphere and mood is crucial in literature. Authors employ various techniques such as vivid descriptions, sensory details, and evocative language to set the tone and mood of a scene or an entire work. The subliminal effect lies in the way these atmospheric elements subtly shape readers' emotional responses, immersing them in the world of the story.

Language Choice and Rhythm: The choice of language and the rhythm of the prose or poetry can have subliminal effects on readers. Writers select words, sentence structures, and cadences that align with the intended tone, atmosphere, or emotional impact. These linguistic choices can evoke certain emotions, create a specific pacing, or convey underlying themes, all of which operate on a subconscious level.

Reader Identification and Empathy: Skilled writers create characters with whom readers can identify or empathize. By crafting relatable characters and exploring their inner thoughts, desires, and struggles, authors tap into readers' subconscious identification and emotional connections. This subliminal effect allows readers to deeply engage with the story and the characters' journeys. It's important to note that subliminal effects in literature are subjective and can vary from reader to reader. Different individuals may interpret and respond to the same literary work in diverse ways, influenced by their personal experiences, cultural backgrounds, and psychological predispositions. Nonetheless, skilled authors strategically employ subliminal techniques to enrich their writing and invite readers into a deeper exploration of the themes, emotions, and ideas presented in their works.

Conclusion

Sound and music serve as powerful tools in stylistic expression within literature. Phonosemantics in literature explores the relationship between sound and meaning, highlighting how authors use sound symbolism, rhythm, meter, alliteration, assonance, sound effects, and musical references to enhance the reader's experience. By harnessing the expressive potential of sound, authors create immersive narratives, evoke emotions, and deepen the layers of meaning within their works. Understanding the role of sound and



music in stylistic expression expands our appreciation for the creative possibilities of literature and the impact of phonosemantics on literary interpretation. The exploration of sound symbolism and subliminal effects in literature adds depth, richness, and nuance to the reading experience. Sound symbolism allows authors to create a harmonious or discordant effect through careful word choice, sound patterns, and phonosemantic associations. By evoking sensory experiences and enhancing imagery, writers can immerse readers in the world of their narratives. Furthermore, subliminal effects in literature engage readers on a subconscious level, inviting them to make connections, interpret symbols, and delve into the underlying layers of meaning. Through symbolism, metaphor, allegory, subtext, and the creation of atmosphere and mood, authors shape readers' emotional responses, encourage introspection, and facilitate a deeper understanding of the themes and ideas presented in their works.

It is important to acknowledge that the impact of sound symbolism and subliminal effects in literature can vary among individuals due to their personal backgrounds and interpretations. However, skilled authors strategically employ these techniques to enrich their writing, inviting readers to engage with their works on multiple levels and fostering a more immersive and resonant literary experience. As readers, being aware of the potential presence of sound symbolism and subliminal effects in literature enhances our appreciation of the artistry and craftsmanship behind the words. It allows us to uncover hidden meanings, connect with characters and their journeys, and experience the transformative power of literature in profound ways. Ultimately, the exploration of sound symbolism and subliminal effects in literature reminds us of the profound impact that language and storytelling have on our subconscious minds and the profound ways in which they shape our understanding of the world.

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PAXTANI IFLOSLIKLARDAN TOZALASH MASHINASINING
TA'MINLAGICHDAGI HARAKATI NAZARIY YO'L BILAN ANIQLASH

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada paxtani tozalash mashinalarining ishchi qismidan biri ta'minlovchi valiklar hisoblanadi. Ta'minlovchi valiklarni takomillashtirish orqali paxtani tozalash jarayoniga bir meyorda uzatishni hamda bu orqali paxtani samarali tozalashga erishiladi. Shuning uchun paxtaning ta'minlovchi valiklarini parametrlarini nazariy yo'l bilan aniqlab chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ta'minlovchi qurilma, paxta, ish unumdorlik, valiklar, chiziqli tezlik, urinma kuchlanish, karman, gipoteza, kuchlanish, bosim, siljish deformatsiya, doiraviy kuchlanishini, quvvat, tozalash.

Annotation: In this article, one of the working parts of cotton gins are feed rolls. By improving the feed rollers, a smooth transition to the cotton cleaning process and effective cleaning of the cotton is achieved. Therefore, the parameters of the cotton feed rollers were determined theoretically.

Key words: Feeder, cotton, performance, rollers, linear speed, force, stress, pocket, hypothesis, stress, pressure, shear deformation, circular stress, strength, cleaning.

Аннотация: В данной статье одной из рабочих частей хлопкоочистительных машин являются подающие валки. За счет усовершенствования подающих роликов достигается равномерный переход к процессу очистки хлопка и эффективная очистка хлопка. Поэтому параметры роликов подачи хлопка определялись теоретически.

Ключевые слова: Подающее устройство, хлопок, производительность, вальцы, линейная скорость, усилие, напряжение, карман, гипотеза, напряжение, давление, деформация сдвига, круговое напряжение, прочность, очистка.

Paxta tozalash mashinalari ta'minlovchi qurilmalarining asosiy ishchi qismlari shaxta-to'plagich va ta'minlovchi valiklardan iborat bo'lib, Tozalash mashinalari ta'minlagichlariga shaxta-to'plagichda harakatlanayotgan paxtani ta'minlovchi valiklar yordamida qamrab olishi va qoziqchali-plankali barabanlarga uzatilayotgan bir me'yorda va uzluksiz ta'minlash vazifasi yuklatilgan. Bu vazifani bugungi kunda individual shaxta-to'plagichlar bajarib kelmoqda. Lekin, shaxta-to'plagichlarning konstruksiyasining



mukammal emasligi mashinalarni paxta bilan ta'minlashda uzilishlar bo'lishiga olib kelmoqda.

Shaxta-to'plagichining yarim enini α - o'zgaruvchi orqali quyidag formuladan aniqlaymiz:

$$b = b(\alpha) = R(1 - \cos\alpha) + b_0/2 \quad (1)$$

Ta'minlagaichning uzunlik va vaqt birligidagi xomashyo hajmini Q (m^2/s) orqali ifodalaymiz va paxta siqilish zonasi orqali o'tayotganda o'zining zichligi ρ_1 ni saqlab qoladi deb hisoblaymiz. Unda massaning saqlanish qonunidan tezlik uchun quyidagi bog'liqlik o'rinli bo'ladi:

$$v = -\frac{Q}{b(\alpha)}$$

Unda quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz,

$$v \frac{dv}{dx} = -\frac{Q^2}{b^2} \operatorname{tg}\alpha \quad (2)$$

Karman gipotezasiga asosan kuchlanish σ_x va bosim q orasidagi bog'lanishni aniqlaymiz:

$$\sigma_x + q = 2\tau_{\max} \quad (3)$$

Bunga ko'ra, maksimal urinma kuchlanish τ_{\max} deformatsiya tezligiga chiziqli bog'liq bo'ladi, ya'ni

$$\tau_{\max} = k + \mu\gamma_{\max}/2$$

bunda, k – qayishqoqlik doimiy; μ - paxtaning qovishqoqlik koeffitsenti; γ_{\max} - siljish deformatsiyasi tezligi quyidagi formuladan topamiz:

$$\gamma_{\max} = \dot{\epsilon}_x - \dot{\epsilon}_y$$

Ta'minlovchi qurilmaga beriladigan ish unumdorlikni ta'minlash uchun valiklarning chiziqli tezliklarini quyidagi formula orqali aniqlaymiz:

$$\omega R = \frac{Q}{b(\alpha_c)} \quad (4)$$

Ta'minlagich sarflaydigan quvvatni hisoblash uchun paxta qatlami (polosa) va doira orasidagi urinma chegaralaridagi q bosimni hisoblash zarur. (3) formuladan $q(x)$ aniqlab, quyidagi formula bo'yicha doiraviy kuchlanishni aniqlaymiz:

$$T = f \left[\int_0^c q(x) dx - \int_0^R q(x) dx \right] \quad (5)$$

Shundan so'ng, ta'minlagich orqali paxtani uzatish uchun sarflanadigan quvvatni topish uchun quyidagi formuladan topamiz:

$$W = L(\omega RT + P_0 \frac{Q}{b_0}) + W_f \quad (6)$$

Bunda, W_f – ta'minlagichning kuchlanishida ishqalanishni yengish uchun sarflanadigan quvvat.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak paxtani samarali tozalash uchun paxta xomashyosini tozalash kamerasiga bir meyorda uzatish zarur bo'ladi. Bir meyorda uzatish maqsadida



tozalash mashinasining ta'minlovchi valiklarini parametrlarini nazariy yo'l bilan aniqlandi. Ya'ni, Ta'minlovchi qurilmaga beriladigan ish unumdorlikni ta'minlash uchun valiklarning chiziqli tezliklarini, maksimal urinma kuchlanishni, karman gipotezasiga asosan kuchlanish va bosimni, siljish deformatsiya tezligini, doiraviy kuchlanishini, paxtani uzatish uchun sarflanadigan quvvatni aniqlab chiqildi.

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BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF O'QUVCHILARIGA XORIJIY TIL (INGLIZ TILI MISOLIDA)
O'QITISHNING MUHIM OMILI VA PEDADOG -USTOZLARNING O'RNI

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Annatsiya: Mazkur maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilariga xorijiy til ya'ni ingliz tilini nima sababdan o'qitish zarurligi, ahamiyati va nutqiy ko'nikmalari haqida batafsil ma'lumot berilgan. Shuningdek, o'quv vositalari, o'qituvchi va o'quvchi ta'limiy ko'priki vositalari va o'quv jarayonidagi vaziyat va pedagog -ustozlarning o'qitish jarayonidagi o'rni haqida aniq ko'rsatilgan va muammoli savollar yechimiga taklifiy fikrlar berilgan.

Abstract: This article provides detailed information about the necessity, importance, and speaking skills of teaching a foreign language, namely English, to elementary school students. Also, educational tools, teacher and student educational bridging tools and the situation in the learning process and the role of pedagogues-teachers in the learning process are clearly indicated and suggested solutions to problematic questions are given.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлена подробная информация о необходимости, важности и навыках говорения в обучении иностранному языку, а именно английскому, учащихся начальной школы. Также четко обозначены средства обучения, средства воспитательного сближения учителя и ученика и ситуация в процессе обучения и роль педагогов-педагогов в процессе обучения и даны предлагаемые варианты решения проблемных вопросов.

Kalit so'zlar: CEFR, chet tilini o'qitish, o'qitish mazmuni, til materiali, til birligi, nutq mavzusi, o'qitish vositasi, darslik majmua, bilim, malaka, ko'nikma, pedagogik o'rin, innovatsion ta'lim texnologiyalari, kasbiy madaniyat.

Key words: CEFR, foreign language teaching, teaching content, language material, language unit, topic of speech, teaching tool, textbook, knowledge, competence, skill, pedagogical position, innovative teaching Education technologies, professional culture.

Ключевые слова: ЦЭИФ, обучение иностранному языку, содержание обучения, языковой материал, языковая единица, тема речи, средство обучения, учебник, знание, компетенция, умение, педагогическая позиция, инновационные образовательные технологии, профессиональная культура.

KIRISH

Har qaysi davlat, har qaysi millat nafaqat yerosti va yerusti tabiiy boyliklari, harbiy qudrati va ishlab chiqarish salohiyati bilan, balki, birinchi navbatda, o'zining yuksak madaniyati va ma'naviyati bilan kuchlidir. Shu boisdan respublikamizda sog'lom, barkamol naslni tarbiyalab yetishtirish maqsadida ta'lim tizimini tubdan yangilash va isloh etish



borasida miqyosi va ko'lamiga ko'ra ulkanishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. O'zbekistonning ko'pmadaniyatli va ko'ptilli «landshafti» shaxsning til kompetentligini rivojlantirishga samarali asos bo'lmoqda.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYASI

2012-yil 10-dekabrda «Chet tillarni o'rganish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi PQ-1875-son qarorida yosh avlodni chet tillarga o'qitish, shu tillarda erkin so'zlasha oladigan mutaxassislar tayyorlash tizimini takomillashtirish, ularning jahon sivilizatsiyasi yutuqlari va axborot resurslaridan keng ko'lamda foydalanishlari, xalqaro hamkorlik va muloqotni rivojlantirishlari uchun imkoniyatlar yaratish bosh maqsad etib belgilangan. Ta'lim maqsadi ijtimoiy-pedagogik va lingvodidaktik tushuncha sifatida ingliz tili o'qitishga tatbiqan quyidagicha ta'riflanishi mumkin: umumta'limiy yo'nalishdagi o'quv predmetlaridan bo'lmish ingliz tilini o'rganishga jamiyat va davlatning ijtimoiy buyurtmasi shaklidagi ta'lim mazmunini belgilash, o'qitish jarayonini tashkil etish va muayyan natijalarga erishishni oldindan aniqlash vositasidir. Maktabda ingliz tili nima uchun o'rganiladi? savoliga javob tariqasida qo'llanadigan termin-tushunchadir. Umumta'lim maktablarida o'quvchilarga ingliz tili (1) amaliy maqsad, (2) umumta'limiy maqsad, (3) tarbiyaviy maqsad va (4) rivojlantiruvchi maqsadda o'rgatiladi. Ingliz tili o'qitishning amaliy maqsadiga erishish yo'lida umumta'lim maktab kursida ingliz tili o'rgatishning yakuniy amaliy maqsadini tinglab tushunish va o'qish, ya'ni chet tilda tinglab va o'qib axborot olishdir. Oraliq amaliy maqsad turlicha talqin etiladi: I sinfda tinglab tushunish va gapirish amaliy maqsad hisoblanadi; II-IV sinflarda ham tinglab tushunish va gapirish amaliy maqsad, o'qish va yozuv og'zaki nutqda o'rganilgan til materialini takrorlash va mustahkamlash vositasi; V-VI sinflarda nutq faoliyati turlaridan tinglab tushunish, gapirish va o'qish - oraliq amaliy maqsad, yozuv - amaliy vosita; VII-IX sinflarda tinglab tushunish va o'qish - amaliy maqsad, gapirish va yozuv - vosita.

N.Galskova va Z.Nikitenkolar boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari uchun darsliklar yaratilishida tillararo interferensiyaga ko'p e'tibor qaratilishi natijasida o'quvchilarning yosh xususiyatlari (ularning motivatsiyasi va ijtimoiy-madaniy tajribalari) inobatga olinmayotganligini ta'kidlashmoqda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining «Ta'lim to'g'risida»gi Qonuni va «Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi» inson manfaatlari ustuvorligi, uning zamon talablariga mos holda ortib borayotgan ehtiyoj va qiziqishlari, imkoniyatlarini to'liq yuzaga chiqarish hamda amalga oshirish uchun barcha shart-sharoitlarni yaratish, o'sib kelayotgan avlodning ongida demokratik qadriyatlarni mustahkamlash, o'z fikriga, o'zining qarashlari va qat'iy grajdanlik (fuqarolik) pozitsiyasiga ega bo'lgan, har tomonlama yetuk va mustaqil fikrlaydigan shaxsni shakllantirish maqsadida qabul qilingan. Kadrlar tayyorlash sohasidagi davlat siyosati insonni intellektual va ma'naviy-axloqiy jihatdan tarbiyalash bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lgan uzluksiz ta'lim tizimi orqali har tomonlama barkamol shaxs - fuqaroni shakllantirishni nazarda tutadi¹. Bugunga kelib 1-4 sinflar uchun shu yoshdagi bolalarning psixologik-fiziologik o'ziga xosliklarini hisobga olgan o'quv dasturlari va darsliklarni

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasining Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy Dasturi. – T.: Sharq, 1997. – 42 b.



shaxsga yo'naltirilgan ta'lim konsepsiyasi va kompetensiyaviy yondashuvga asosan tanqidiy qayta ko'rib chiqilmoqda.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2012-yil 10-dekabrda «Chet tillarni o'rganish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi Qarori va O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2013-yil 8-maydagi 124 sonli Qarori bilan har bir ta'lim bosqichida chet tillarni bilish darajasining aniq mezonlarini nazarda tutuvchi uzluksiz ta'lim tizimining Davlat ta'lim standartlari tasdiqlandi va 2013/2014 o'quv yilidan boshlab respublikada chet tillarni, asosan, ingliz tilini o'rganish umumta'lim maktablarining birinchi sinflaridan bosqichmabosqich joriy etildi.

DTSda boshlang'ich sinf (4-sinf) bitiruvchilarining tayyorgarlik darajasiga qo'yiladigan talablar chet tillarni bilishning umumiyevropa tizimiga o'zaro bog'liq holda olingan bo'lib, ular sodda va tushunarli shaklda berilgan. Chet tillarni bilishning boshlang'ich A1 darajasi - «Kurtaklash bosqichi» (Breakthrough / Survival level / Beginner / Survival / Formulaic Proficiency / Introductory / Substitutional level of proficiency) yoki chet til egallashning boshlang'ich darajasi, deb nomlanib quyidagicha ta'riflanadi: «Aniq ehtiyojlarni qondirish maqsadida tanish kundalik ifoda birliklarini va sodda jummalarni tushunaman va ulardan foydalana olaman. O'zimni va boshqalarni tanishtira olaman, shaxsiy tafsilotlar, ya'ni yashash manzili, tanish insonlarim va o'zimga tegishli bo'lgan buyumlar haqidagi savollarga javob bera olaman va shunday savollar bilan murojaat eta olaman. Suhbatdosh shoshmasdan, aniq gaplashsa va yordam berishga xayrixoh bo'lsa, sodda usulda axborot almasha olaman».

CEFR - Yevropa mamlakatlarida o'quv reja, dustur va imtihon savollarini ishlab chiqish hamda darsliklar yaratish uchun tayanch yo'riqnoma bo'lib, unda til o'rganuvchilar tildan foydalanish va samarali faoliyat olib borish uchun nimalarni o'rganishlari, qanday bilim va malakalarni qay darajada egallashlari lozimligi bayon qilingan².

Mazkur standart asosida O'zbekistonda ingliz tili o'qitishda o'quvchining lingvistik bilimlar to'plashiga emas, balki nutqiy (kommunikativ) va madaniy (madaniyatlararo) malakalar (kompetensiyalar)ning egallanishiga e'tibor kuchaytiriladi, ingliz tilini kommunikativ faoliyat ko'rsatish, shaxsga yo'naltirilgan, kompetensiyani egallashga mo'ljallangan integrativ yondashuv asosida o'rgatish va kommunikativ-kumulyativ metoddan foydalanish tavsiya etiladi.

O'quv vositalari o'qituvchi va o'quvchi o'rtasidagi ta'limiy ko'priklari bo'lib, unda o'quv jarayoni sodir bo'ladi. Ushbu vosita yordamida jamiyatda kelajak avlod shakllanadi. Demokratik jamiyatda bolalar, umuman, har bir inson erkin fikrlaydigan etib tarbiyalanadi. Agar bolalar erkin fikrlashni o'rganmasa, berilgan ta'lim samarasi past bo'lishi muqarrar. Demokratik jamiyat talabi esa mustaqil va ijodiy fikrlashga, kreativ va tashabbuskor bo'lishga ruhlantiruvchi, egallangan bilim, malaka va ko'nikmalarga tayanib turli

² . Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment. Language Policy Unit, Strasbourg. 2010. – 274 p. Electron resource: http://www.coe.int/A/dg4/Linguistics/Source/CEFR_EN.pdf. Access date: 6.06.2018.



vaziyatlarda muammoning yechimini oqilona hal eta olish kompetensiyalarga ega raqobatbardosh va moslashuvchan mutaxassis sifatida komil insonni tarbiyalashdir³.

O'zbekistonda umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktab o'quvchilari uchun darslik

majmualar yaratishda nazariyani amaliyotga tadbiq etish bo'yicha ijobiy ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Respublikamizda boshlang'ich sinflarda ingliz tili o'qitishda Susannah Reed, Susan Riverswith tomonidan yaratilgan Guess what! student's book and workbooks 1,2,3,4 darslik-majmualaridan foydalanilmoqda.

Ta'lim sifatini rivojlantirishda mashg'ulotlarda o'qituvchilar dars jarayonidainnovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanishlari, albatta, samarali natijalarni beradi.

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib shuni aytganda, yuqori darajadagi umumiy-kasbiy madaniyatga, ijtimoiy faolikka, mustaqil fikrlashga, o'z vazifalarini qiyinchiliksiz hal qila olish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lgan etuk mutaxassislarni tarbiyalash uchun bugungi kunda pedagog o'qituvchilarimiz zamonaviy yangi innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanishlari ta'lim-tarbiyaning sifat va samaradorligini oshirishning asosiy omili ekanligini, buni esa davr talab etayotganligini tushunib etishlari lozim.

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IVAN KHOKHLOV IS A RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR SENT TO CENTRAL ASIA

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Annotation: *The scientific article provides information about the activities and achievements of Ivan Danilovich Khokhlov, who was sent by Russia to study the Central Asian khanates.*

Key words: *Khanates of Bukhara and Khiva, Imam Quli Khan, Arab Muhammad Khan, Russian prisoners, mutual wars, internal conflicts.*

Diplomacy in international relations has its own importance in every era. There are many rulers or individuals who left a name for their strong diplomatic policy in history. The Russian state also began to pay special attention to its foreign policy from the 16th century. Mainly attention was paid to the khanates of Central Asia. The reason is that during this period, the policy of colonialism began to spread slowly in the world, and the developed countries of the world tried to colonize other countries in various ways in order to expand their territory. At the same time, Russia also paid attention to the Khanates and organized various missions and embassy contacts to study these regions in all respects. One of the ambassadors sent to study Central Asia was Ivan Danilovich Khokhlov.

Ivan Danilovich Khokhlov is one of the talented Russian diplomats of his time. According to the information provided by N.I. Veselovsky (1848-1918), a great Russian orientalist who studied his life and work, he was born in a noble (boyar) family. In 1620-1622, Khokhlov visited the Bukhara and Khiva khanates as an ambassador by order of the king. Two important documents remained from I.D. Khokhlov: the king's special assignment and the information he wrote to the king about the state of Bukhara and Khiva khanates. The initial document mentions the duties assigned to the embassy. First of all, his task is to persuade the rulers of both khanates to make friends with Russia, to establish trade and back-and-forth relations, to convince the khans that Russia is a powerful country and that it has good relations with other influential countries, to free the Russian captives in the khanates, existing relations between the two khanates, the relations of the khanates with Iran, Turkey and Georgia, natural resources and military power.

Judging by the information he wrote to the Embassy, he fulfilled most of the tasks assigned to him. For example, Imam Quli Khan freed 23 Russian prisoners under his control. Regarding the captives held by rich people, emirs and merchants, Imam Quli Khan told the ambassador that "there is no opportunity to search for them yet, after suppressing the rebellion of his servant (Tashkent governor Tursun Khan), we will fulfill this request of His Majesty the Emperor and send what we find ourselves."

The Russian ambassador managed to collect a lot of information about the internal situation in both khanates. In the information of the ambassador, for example, we read the following; "... (while we were in Bukhara) there was a war between the Khan of Bukhara and the governor of Tashkent. Khan sent against him with 40,000 soldiers under the leadership of his great amir, Nadir Devanbegi. 10,000 of them were killed by the governor of



Tashkent in the war. After that, the princes of Imam Quli Khan went and defeated the young men of Tursun Sultan. The war between the two sides has not yet ended..." Khokhlov also collected important information about the internal situation of the Khanates of Bukhara and Khiva. According to his information, the country was in the grip of internecine wars, and the Bukhara government became weak as a result of the viceroys of Balkh, Tashkent and Samarkand refusing to submit to the central government and keeping themselves independent. The same situation prevailed in Khiva Khanate. Here, Arab Muhammad Khan (1602-1623) and his sons Avanesh and Elbars fought for the throne.

We read in the information written by I.D. Khokhlov to the Court of Ambassadors; "A rebellion has started in Urganch land. Arab Khan's sons, Avanesh and Ilbars, caught (his father) and shot him in the eye. Other sons of Arab Khan; Abulgazi and Sharif Sultan fled to Bukhara Khan." The message of the Russian ambassador also provides important information about the general situation of the cities and villages of Bukhara, Khiva. At the time of the ambassador's arrival, they had become quite desolate. According to the ambassador, it was caused by constant internecine wars, the struggle for the throne, and the frequent attacks of Kazakh, Kalmyk, and Yayan Cossacks. In the reference book, we will find valuable information about customs fees in Khokhlov. About the customs, firstly, not only when moving from country to country, but also when moving from one region to another within the same country. Secondly, it was paid both in cash and in goods. For example, 33 pieces of cloth were charged for each load.

He also collected some information about the relations of Bukhara and Khiva khanates with India and Iran. For example, in his report there is the following statement: "Imam Quli Khan's relationship with Balkh Khan Nadr Muhammad, the king of the Redheads, Shah Abbas." They are at war (with each other). Currently, there is no war between them. Peace has not been established. The reason for the lack of war is that there is a war between the king and India (for Kandahar). Relations between Bukhara and Balkh khans and India were not good at that time. The reason for this is explained by the Russian ambassador as follows: "Bukhara Khan Imam Quli Khan sent a falcon to the king of India. As for Balkh Khan Nadr Muhammad Khan, he took him away (from the Bukhara ambassador). For this reason, the king of India cut off trade relations with him, did not send merchants to Balkh and Bukhara, forbade Bukhara merchants to take Indian goods...". According to Khokhlov, relations between Khiva Khanate and Iran were not good at that time.

He writes: "Urganch people are not on good terms with Shah Abbas." Prince Ivan Ilbars (who was in Khorezm) attacked Obivard, who belonged to the Redheads, and took away the horses and camels of the Obivards. He also took 100 people captive and drove them away...". After returning to Russia on December 12, 1622, he lived in Moscow for some time. At the beginning of 1623, he was allowed to return to Kazan. He was called back to Moscow on December 8, 1624, and was tasked with organizing information about the Bukhara and Khiva khanates. The last information about Khokhlov's life dates back to 1629. In the same year, he escorted the Iranian ambassador Mohammad Silibek and the Iranian trade caravan from Kazan to Moscow and from Moscow to Kazan.

In conclusion, Ivan Danilovich Khokhlov collected a lot of information about Central Asian khanates. In his memoirs, he wrote about the internal disputes, socio-economic and



military situation of the khanates. In addition, he collected necessary and important information about the state of relations of my khanates with foreign countries. The information he collected later became important in the Russian Empire's campaign against the Khanate.

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LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF IMAGES-SYMBOLS OF LITERARY TEXT

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Abstract: *The article is devoted to the substantiation of a new approach to the interpretation of texts important for culture, namely, drawing attention to the images-symbols of the literary text, which are described in the linguoculturological aspect as units of the literary text that accumulate cultural text information.*

Key words: *linguoculturological aspect, literary text, cultural text, image, symbol, figurative, symbolic, mythological, archetypal.*

I. Introduction. The image-symbol is considered as a concept inextricably linked with the artistry of the text, as a result of the joint creativity of the author of a work of art and the reader, when there is recognition, creation, formation, disclosure of the very conceptual essence of the image-symbol of the text through the simultaneous realization of the plans of its meaning - direct, figurative, symbolic, mythological, archetypal.

II. Main part. The examples given in the article really show that with the use of a special technique of lingo-cultural analysis of images-symbols, there is a "disclosure of the genetic memory of the individual" (Y. M. Lotman). Long and well-known poems are read with interest, the conceptually important words for people, connected with the universe, nature, and the person himself, become more visible and tangible, the hierarchy of the author's concepts is clearly defined, representing a historically significant section of a certain time. Therefore, it is so interesting to compare the pictures of the world of two poems of the same era and the revealed internal paradoxicality of the modern prose text.

Paying tribute to the author's theoretical erudition, considering all possible aspects for his research, we note that the revealed method of linguoculturological analysis and the examples of the analysis of the classics and the present (A. Pushkin "Anchar", "Caucasus"; M. Y. Lermontov "From Goethe "; N. M. Kononov "Miksha") more fully help to understand the true deep national and cultural meaning of the literary text and complement our aesthetic perception. The article will be useful and interesting to everyone who is interested in the problems of the relationship and interaction of language and culture, to everyone who wants to reveal the secrets of the inner world of Russian writers and poets. The gravitation towards syncretism of sciences and interdisciplinarity of concepts is a leading trend in the field of modern humanitarian knowledge. Being successive to the ideas of linguists B.A. Larin, L.V. Shcherba, P.M. Bitsilli and N.I. Tolstoy, the book is a comprehensive study of the regularities of the existence and functioning of the "third" culture and the corresponding vernacular linguoculture.

It can be stated without exaggeration that in Russian studies for the first time the reality of "folk", "elite" and other strata of culture is not simply postulated, but confirmed by the analysis of the representative corpus of oral and written texts, on the basis of which



typical speech and behavioral practices and the system of value dominants, attitudes, principles are revealed, norms typical for carriers of vernacular speech culture.

III. Conclusion. Analysis of images allows us to identify the following associative connections formed by them. Thus, linguocultural analysis of the characters made it possible to determine the absence of “negative” color actualization. Meaning of symbols and the expression of symbolic meanings: a creature with human-like, sometimes childish, friendly or aggressive (this is typical for a child) behavior; to have healing power; an expression of the motif of heaven and earth hierogamy. The results of the analysis show the special role of children's journalism in the process of upbringing and educating a child, which is determined by its pedagogical, moral and aesthetic potential. In short, the linguocultural analysis of symbols is very important in every field.

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ANTIAGREGANT VA ANTIKOAGULYANT TERAPIYANI OSHQOZON-ICHAK
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Annotatsiya: Maqolada antiagregantlar va antikoagulyantlarni qabul qiladigan odamlarda oshqozon-ichakdan qon ketishining rivojlanish xavfi mexanizmlari to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar umumlashtirilgan. Kardial, ishemik va oshqozon-ichak trakti kabi barcha xavflarni tabaqalashtirishni hisobga olgan holda haqiqiy klinik amaliyot uchun klinik tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqish zarurligiga e'tibor qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: oshqozon-ichak asoratlari, oshqozon-ichakdan qon ketish, antitrombotik terapiya, antikoagulyant terapiya.

Oshqozon-ichakdan qon ketish hali ham dori terapiyasining eng jiddiy asoratlaridan biri bo'lib, o'lim darajasi 10% gacha [1]. Albatta, yaqin vaqtgacha xavfning katta qismi steroid bo'lmagan yallig'lanishga qarshi dorilarni (NSAID) qo'llash bilan bog'liq edi, ammo so'nggi o'n yilliklarda qo'zg'atuvchi omillarning tuzilishi va bemorning "portreti" sezilarli darajada o'tdi. o'zgarishlar.

Birinchidan, umr ko'rish davomiyligi oshdi va shu bilan birga antiplatelet agentlari va antikoagulyantlardan uzoq muddatli foydalanishni talab qiladigan yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari va aralashuvlar (stentlar, yurak stimulyatori, sun'iy klapanlar va boshqalarni o'rnatish) tarqaldi.

Ikkinchidan, qabul paytida shifokor surunkali yuqumli bo'lmagan kasalliklarning rivojlanishi uchun umumiy xavf omillariga ega bo'lgan, ko'p miqdorda dori-darmonlarni qabul qiladigan, xavfni hisobga olish zarurati bilan kasallangan bemorlarga ko'proq duch keladi [2]. Dori vositalarining o'zaro ta'sirini himoya ta'siri (proton pompasi ingibitorlari) va agressiv (NSAIDlar, sitostatiklar) oshqozon-ichak trakti xavfiga ta'sir qiladi.

Uchinchidan, antiplatelet agentlari va antikoagulyantlar, NSAIDlar bilan birgalikda va izolyatsiya qilingan holda, so'nggi o'n yilliklarda oshqozon-ichakdan qon ketishi bilan bog'liq sababchi omillar sifatida etakchi o'rinlarni egallay boshladilar [3].

Shu bilan birga, agar NSAIDlarni uzoq vaqt davomida qabul qiladigan odamlar uchun oshqozon-ichak traktining asoratlari, birlamchi va ikkilamchi profilaktika choralari bilan xavf guruhining kogortasini shakllantirish bo'yicha klinik tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan bo'lsa, antiplatelet agentlarini qabul qiladigan odamlar uchun. va antikoagulyantlar, faqat profilaktika choralari yondashuvlar shakllantirilmoqda. Ushbu nashr antiplatelet agentlari va/yoki antikoagulyantlarni qabul qiladigan odamlarda oshqozon-ichakdan qon ketishining rivojlanish xavfi mexanizmlari bo'yicha mavjud ma'lumotlarni umumlashtirish uchun tayyorlangan.



Hozirgi vaqtda turli kombinatsiyalarda antiplatelet va antikoagulyant terapiya klinik amaliyotda keng qo'llaniladi: atsetilsalitsil kislotasi (ASA), dual antiplatelet terapiyasi (ASA + adenozin difos-parda - P2V12-trombotsitlar: klopidogrel, prasugrel yoki tikagrel); K vitamini antagonistlari; yangi og'iz antikoagulyantlari (NOAC), omil Xa inhibitörleri (rivaroksaban, apiksaban, endoksaban) yoki trombin inhibitörleri (dabigatran). Biroq, bu barcha dorilarning asosiy yon ta'siridan biri qon ketish xavfi, shu jumladan oshqozon-ichak tizimi [4, 5].

ASA ning yuqori oshqozon-ichak traktiga (GIT) salbiy ta'siri ham oshqozon epiteliyal hujayralariga bevosita ta'sir qilish bilan, ham bilvosita, birinchi navbatda sikloksigenaza inhibitsiyonu va prostaglandin sintezining pasayishi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bu o'z navbatida toksikozga olib keladi. bikarbonat sekretsiasining pasayishi va epiteliya shilliq qavatining. ASA sirt faol fosfolipidlar ishlab chiqarishga ham ta'sir qiladi: ularning hidrofobikligining o'zgarishi to'siq xususiyatlarining pasayishiga olib keladi. Mikrokapillyar yara va undan keyingi ishemiya mavjud bo'lganda zararli ta'sirning yana bir mexanizmi erkin radikallarning chiqishi va natijada trombotsitlar agregatsiyasini inhibe qilish orqali kuchayishi va oshqozon-ichakdan qon ketishiga olib keladigan hujayra shikastlanishi bilan bog'liq.

ASA ni tayinlash yurak-qon tomir amaliyotida antiplatelet terapiyasining standartidir. Oksfordda antiplatelet terapiyasi bilan davolangan bemorlarni o'z ichiga olgan meta-tahlil (660 000 bemor yilidan ortiq ma'lumotlar) ASA dan foydalanish mutlaq sonda (bir yil davomida uni qabul qilgan har 10 000 kishi uchun) 5 tagacha o'tkir miokard infarktining oldini olishi ko'rsatilgan. va 1 qon tomir o'lim, lekin bu arziydi 3 katta qon ketish, asosan oshqozon-ichak trakti [9]. Uzoq muddatli foydalanish bilan 63% eroziya, taxminan 10% - shilliq qavatdagi yarali o'zgarishlar tashxisi qo'yilgan. ASA monoterapiyasi bilan qon ketish ehtimoli dozaga bog'liq. K.McQuaid va boshqalar tomonidan o'tkazilgan meta-tahlil ASA ni 75 dan 325 mg gacha dozada qabul qilgan bemorlarda oshqozon-ichakdan qon ketishining nisbiy xavfi ikki baravar ortganini ko'rsatdi.

Shu bilan birga, S.Yusuf va boshq. tomonidan o'tkazilgan CURE tadqiqotida, o'tkir koronar sindrom bilan og'rikan, trombotsitlarga qarshi dual terapiya (ASA + klopidogrel) olgan bemorlar 9-12 oy davomida (har 1 ming davolangan bemor uchun)), 23 ta yangi yurak-qon tomir hodisalari va 10 ta yirik qon ketish hodisalari [13]. Ikkilamchi antiplatelet terapiyasi paytida oshqozon-ichakdan qon ketishining aksariyati klopidogrelni qo'llash bilan bog'liq [14-16]. Bir qator tadqiqotlarda prasugrel va tikarel gastrointestinal qon ketishining paydo bo'lishi nuqtai nazaridan xavfsizroq deb tan olingan [17].

A.Lanas va boshqalar. bir nechta xavf omillariga moslashtirilgan vaziyatni nazorat qilish tadqiqotida yuqori oshqozon-ichakdan qon ketishining nisbiy xavfi past dozali ASA uchun 3,7, klopidogrel uchun 2,8 va ASA + klopidogrel kombinatsiyasi uchun 16,4 ni tashkil etdi [18]. Bundan tashqari, CURE sinovida ASA + klopidogrel (75 mg) kombinatsiyasi bilan qon ketish epizodlari ham ASA dozasi bog'liq edi. ASA ning 300, 100-300 va 100 mg dan kam dozalarida qon ketish tezligi mos ravishda 4,9, 3,5 va 2,5% ni tashkil etdi [13]. PLATO tadqiqotida yuqori dozada (>300 mg) tikagrelol + ASA dan farqli o'laroq, past dozada tikagrelol + ASA kombinatsiyasi uchun optimal xavf-foйда nisbati qayd etildi [15].



Antikoagulyant terapiya (K vitamini antagonistlari va NOAC) buyurilganda, tromboembolik hodisalarni kamaytirishning foydasi qon ketish xavfidan ustundir. NOAC ta'sir mexanizmi ham mahalliy, ham tizimli bo'lishi mumkin. NOACs ichakni davolashni inhibe qiladi yo'q. Bundan tashqari, dabigatrandada mavjud bo'lgan tartarik kislota bevosita zarar etkazuvchi ta'sirga ega [19].

Warfarin bilan solishtirganda, dabigatran va rivoksaban oshqozon-ichakdan qon ketish xavfining oshishi bilan bog'liq, ammo boshqa organlarda, shu jumladan intrakranial qon ketishining ko'payishi kuzatilmagan [20]. Shu bilan birga, ASA va warfarin ko'pincha yuqori oshqozon-ichak traktidan qon ketish epizodlarini keltirib chiqaradi [21], dabigatran esa 53% pastki bo'limlarda [22]. Bu yuqori bo'limlarda to'liq so'rilmaligi va ichakda dabigatraning bioavailability ortishi bilan bog'liq. Oldindan mavjud bo'lgan eroziyalar va/yoki angiodisplaziyalar mavjud bo'lganda, zararli ta'sir kuchayishi mumkin [23]. Rivaroksaban, aksincha, ko'pincha ovqat hazm qilish tizimining yuqori qismidan qon ketishiga olib keladi (mos ravishda 76 va 24%).

Edoxabanni qabul qilishda qon ketish xavfi ham dozaga bog'liq bo'lib chiqdi (kuniga 60 mg). Shunga o'xshash ta'sir rivaroksabanda kuzatilgan, ammo bu dozalash xususiyatlari bilan bog'liq - kuniga bir marta, bu apiksabandan farqli o'laroq, eng yuqori ko'rsatkichlarga olib keladi. Warfarin bilan solishtirganda, rivaroksaban (kuniga bir marta 20 mg) va dabigatran (kuniga ikki marta 150 mg) umumiy populyatsiyada oshqozon-ichakdan qon ketish xavfini oshiradi, dabigatran (kuniga ikki marta 110 mg) esa 75 yoshdan oshgan bemorlarda [22].

Bundan tashqari, RE-LY tadqiqoti dabigatraning ichakdan qon ketishining ko'payishi bilan bog'liqligini ko'rsatdi [22]. Apiksaban warfarin bilan solishtirganda oshqozon-ichakdan qon ketish xavfini oshirmaydi. Edoxabanni kuniga 60 mg dozada qo'llash warfaringa qaraganda ko'proq oshqozon-ichakdan qon ketishiga olib keladi, 30 mg doza esa qon ketish nuqtai nazaridan xavfsizroq, ammo ishemik insultning oldini olishda samarasizdir [31].

O'tkir koronar sindromda (CURE, PLATO, TRITON) dual antiplatelet terapiyasi bo'yicha olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda qon ketish shaklida oshqozon-ichak trakti asoratlari 1 dan 2,5% gacha [13-15], atriyal fibrilatsiyada NOAC qo'llanilishi bo'yicha tadqiqotlarda. (RE-LY, ROCET-AF, ARISTOTLE) - 1 dan 3% gacha [22]. Shu bilan birga, antikoagulyantlarni qabul qilgan bemorlarning 40% da oshqozon-ichak traktining yuqori shilliq qavatida gemorragik va/yoki eroziv o'zgarishlar aniqlanadi. Bir qator tadqiqotlar antikoagulyantlarni, xususan, uning farmakokinetikasi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan dabigatran qo'llashda qizilo'ngach shilliq qavatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi va zararlanishini qayd etdi. Shunga o'xshash ma'lumotlar mahalliy tadqiqotchilar tomonidan olingan.

Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, yuqorida aytib o'tilgan CURE, PLATO, TRITON, RE-LY, ROCET-AF, ARISTOTLE tadqiqotlarida qon ketish xavfi yuqori bo'lgan bemorlar dastlab chiqarib tashlandi. Ya'ni, oshqozon-ichak traktining asoratlari xavfi kam baholandi. Shu bilan birga, antiplatelet terapiyasi preparatlari shilliq qavatning eroziv va ulseratif nuqsonlari paydo bo'lishiga yordam beradi, antikoagulyantlar esa mavjud shilliq qavat yaralaridan qon ketishiga olib keladi.



Bundan tashqari, antikoagulyant va antiplatelet terapiyasini qo'llashda oshqozon-ichak traktidan qon ketishining paydo bo'lishining xavf omillari birga keladigan patologiyaning mavjudligi - keksa yosh, buyrak funksiyasining buzilishi, qon ketish epizodlari tarixi, shuningdek oldingi antitrombotik terapiya.

Ikki/uchlik antiplatelet terapiyasini, shuningdek uzoq muddatli antikoagulyant terapiya shaklida monoterapiyani o'tkazishda haqiqiy klinik amaliyotda ushbu xavflarning barchasini aniqlash uchun bir nechta usullar taklif qilingan.

Baholash shkalasi: CHA₂DS₂-VASc, ABC, HAS-BLED, bu ishemik va gemorragik xavflarni baholash imkonini beradi. Bularning barchasi xavfning tabaqalanishini aniqlashtirish va klinik amaliyot uchun tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish uchun antiplatelet agentlari va antikoagulyantlarni qabul qiladigan bemorlarda oshqozon-ichak traktining asoratlari muammolarini yanada o'rganishni muhim qiladi.

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SUYUQ MINERAL O'G'ITLAR, DUNYO MIQYOSIDA SUYUQ MINERAL
O'G'ITLARNING ISHLAB CHIQRILISHI VA QO'LLANILISHI

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Annotatsiya: Madaniylashtirilgan o'simliklar kopincha begona o'tlardan, zararakunandalardan kasallik tarqatuvchi zamburug'lardan va bakteriyalardan hamda ob-havoning noqulayligidan katta zarar ko'rishadi. Shuning uchun ham o'simliklarni har xil zararakunandalardan va noqulay ob-havo sharoitidan himoya qilishda biotexnologik uslublar ishlab chiqilgan. Ular:

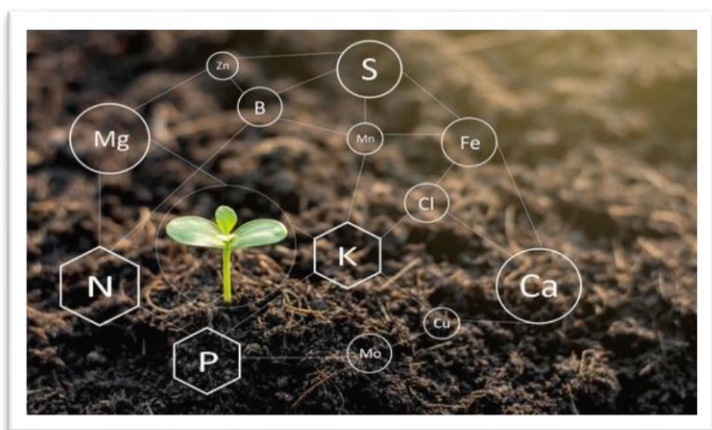
- Har xil noqulay sharoitlarga chidamli navlar yaratish;
- Ozuqaviy miqdorini oshirish;
- Kimyoviy moddalar bilan himoya qilish.

Kalit so'zlar: Suyuq o'g'it, mineral, azot, ammiak, ammiak, spirt, polimer, formaldegid, o'simlik ildiz.

Kirish qismi: O'simliklarning o'sishini tezlashtirishning eng samarali usullaridan biri bu mineral o'g'itlardan foydalanishdir. Ushbu usul agro mahsulotlar bozorida yetkazib berishning bir necha shakllarida taqdim etilgan. Donador mahsulotlar eng qulay va ommabop hisoblanadi, ammo suyuq mahsulotlar ham juda sezilarli natijani ko'rsatadi. Gap shundaki, yetkazib berish shakllari va qo'llash usullari bo'yicha sinflash mahsulotni bevosita ishlatish shartlariga qo'yiladigan talablar asosida belgilanadi. Suyuq mineral o'g'itlar ushbu usulni tuproqqa qo'llash imkonini beruvchi eng faol usul hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun ham ushbu turdagi o'g'itlarning o'ziga xos iste'moli ulardan boshqa tur o'g'itlariga nisbatan tez va samarali foydalanish imkonini beradi.

Asosiy qism: Suyuq o'g'itlar sinfi mineral o'g'itlar ichida katta ahamiyatga ega. Shu bilan birga, ushbu guruhning barcha vakillari tarkibida turli xil miqdordagi ammiak va

azotlar bilan farqlanadi. Ushbu turdagi eng keng tarqalgan o'g'it ammoniy karbid aralashmasi (AK), ammo ammiak eritmaları, o'sish regulyatorlari, murakkab qo'shimchalar va ammoniy sulfat ham ishlatiladi. Amaliyot shuni ko'rsatadiki, ammiak asosidagi mahsulotlar tuproqdagi unumdorlik, uzoq muddatli samarasi va



eng muhimi, zararli omillarni chiqarmasligi bilan tavsiflanadi.

Suyuq mineral o'g'itlar - o'simliklarga oziq elementlarini suvli eritma ko'rinishida yetkazib beradigan mineral o'g'itlar. Ular qattiq va boshqa shakllardagi o'g'itlarga qaraganda bir qator afzalliklarga ega:

- *Yaxshi eriuvchanligi.* Suyuq o'g'itlar suvda yaxshi eriydi va konsentrlangan eritma hosil qiladi. Bu ularning o'simliklarga tez yetib borishini ta'minlaydi.

- *Past yonish harorati.* Suyuq o'g'itlarning yonish haroratlari past bo'lganligi sababli ular o'simliklarga o'z vaqtida yetkazib beriladi va o'simlik tomonidan ko'p miqdorda o'zlashtiriladi.

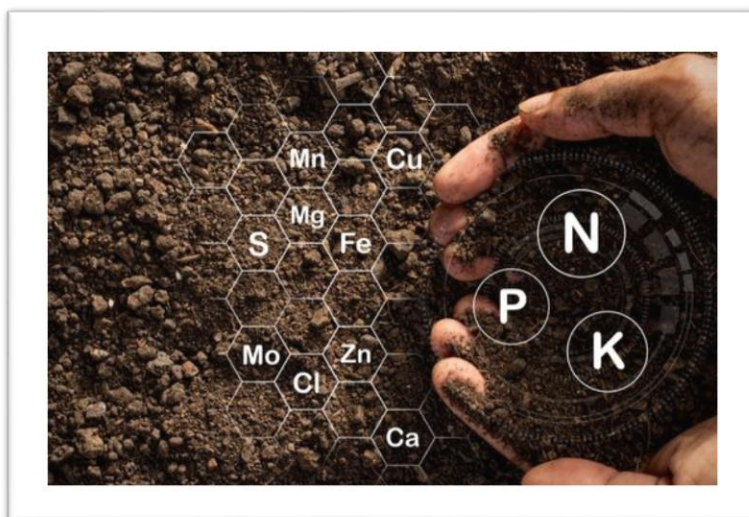
- *Yaxshi taqsimlanuvchanligi.* Suyuq holdagi o'g'itlar tuproqda yaxshi taqsimlanadi va o'simlik ildizlarining ko'p qismiga yetib boradi.

- *O'g'it tarkibi murakkabligi.* Suyuq o'g'itlarda o'g'it elementlarining miqdori ancha yuqori bo'ladi. Masalan, ammiakli suvda azotning miqdori 34% ga teng.

- *Qulay spirtli va kislotali muhitga ega ekanligi.* Ayrim suyuq o'g'itlar, masalan, ammiakli suv va fosfat kislota suyuqligi kislotali, asetonitrat esa alkalik muhitga ega. Bu ularning mikroorganizmlar ta'siridan saqlanishini ta'minlaydi.

- *Tayyor holda berilishi.* Suyuq mineral o'g'itlar tayyor holda beriladi va ularni eritishga hojat yo'q. Bu ularni qo'llashni osonlashtiradi.

- *Iqtisodiy samaradorligi.* Suyuq o'g'itlarni tayyorlash, saqlash va yetkazib berish uchun kam mablag' talab etilmaydi.



Suyuq o'g'itlar agregat holatiga ko'ra bir xil bo'lganligi bilan o'g'itlarning kimyoviy tarkibi, xossalari, qo'llanilish sohalari bo'yicha sinflarga bo'linadi.

Suyuq o'g'itlar orasida eng ko'p tarqalganlari

NH_4OH	$(NH_4)_3PO_4$	KNO_3
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Yuqorida aytib o'tilganidek suyuq mineral o'g'itlarning ma'lum xususiyatlariga ko'ra ular sinflarga bo'linadi. Masalan, suyuq mineral o'g'itlarning ishlab chiqarilishi bo'yicha turli davlatlarda turli xil ishlab chiqarish miqdori mavjud.

Suyuq mineral o'g'itlar, ya'ni tuz o'g'itlarining katta qismi, dunyodagi bir nechta davlatlarda quyidagi miqdorda ishlab chiqariladi. Bu, ma'lumotlar 2021 yilgacha bo'lgan statistikaga asoslangan va o'zgarishi mumkin:



1. Xitoy - Xitoy dunyodagi suyuq mineral o'g'itlarning eng katta ishlab chiqaruvchisidir. Xitoyda har yili 70 million tonnadan ko'p tuz ishlab chiqariladi.

2. Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari - AQSh ham suyuq mineral o'g'itlar sohasida katta ishlab chiqaruvchilardan biridir. AQShda har yili 40 million tonnadan ko'p tuz ishlab chiqariladi.

3. «Hindiston» - Hindiston dunyodagi suyuq mineral o'g'itlarning yettinchisi bo'lib, yillik tuz ishlab chiqarish hajmi 20 million tonna bilan 30 million tonna orasida bo'ladi.

4. «Germaniya», «Rossiya», «Kanada» va «Avstraliya» - Bu davlatlar suyuq mineral o'g'itlar ishlab chiqarishida dunyodagi boshqa katta ishlab chiqaruvchilardir. Ular yillik 10 million tonnadan ko'p tuz ishlab chiqaradilar.

Yana bir nechta davlatlar, shu jumladan, «Braziliya», «Turkiya», «Meksika» va «Fransiya» ham tuz ishlab chiqarishda muhim rol o'ynaydilar.

Suyuq mineral o'g'itlarning O'zbekiston Respublikasida ishlab chiqarilishi

O'zbekiston hududida quyidagi muhim suyuq mineral o'g'itlar ishlab chiqariladi.

Bular

1. Ammiakli suv (NH_4OH) - ammiak gazini suvda eritish orqali olinadi. Asosiy azot manbai hisoblanadi. Qishloq xo'jaligida eng ko'p ishlatiladigan suyuq azot o'g'iti. O'zbekistonda «Navoiyazot» AJ zavodida ishlab chiqariladi.

2. Karbamid-formaldegid o'g'iti (KF) - karbamid va formaldegid aralashmasidan olinadi. Polimer strukturasi ega bo'lgan suyuq azot-uglerod o'g'iti. «Navoiyazot» AJ zavodida ishlab chiqariladi.

3. Kalsiy nitrat $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ - kalsiy tuzi va nitrat kislota reaksiyasidan hosil bo'ladi. Asosiy fosfor va kalsiy manbai hisoblanadi. «Farg'onaazot» AJ zavodida ishlab chiqariladi.

4. Ammofos (NPK) - ammiakli suv, fosfor kislota va kaliy tuzlaridan tayyorlanadi. Kompleks suyuq azot-fosfor-kaliy o'g'iti. «Farg'onaazot» AJ va JSC «Navoiyazot» AJ zavodlarida ishlab chiqariladi.

5. Magniy nitrat - magniy oksid va nitrat kislota reaksiyasidan hosil bo'ladi. Bu o'g'it asosan «Farg'onaazot» AJ zavoda ishlab chiqariladi.

Yuqorida keltirilgan korxonalar va zavodlar O'zbekistonning suyuq mineral o'g'itlar ishlab chiqarishda yetakchi o'rinni egallaydi. Ular qishloq xo'jaligi uchun zarur bo'lgan barcha turli suyuq mineral o'g'itlarni yetarli miqdorda ishlab chiqaradi.

Xulosa

Suyuq shakldagi ammiakli o'g'itlar juda ko'p afzalliklarga ega, jumladan qo'llash qulayligi, yuqori yutilish, nisbatan arzon va tez olinadigan natijalarni misol qilishimiz mumkin. Ushbu xususiyatlar tufayli ushbu o'g'itlar agro sohada katta talabga ega. Ammo oddiy fermerlar suyuq o'sish regulyatorlaridan foydalanishga to'liq tayyor emaslar, chunki ularda har doim ham bartaraf etib bo'lmaydigan jiddiy kamchiliklar mavjud. Xususan, bunday o'g'itlarni saqlash va tashish uchun alohida shartlar talab qilinadi. Ushbu guruhning ba'zi aralashmalarini jarayonda joriy etishga maxsus jihozlarsiz ruxsat etilmaydi. Ko'pgina xususiy agronomlar ham dozani buzish tufayli o'simliklarga kimyoviy ta'sirning salbiy omillarini ko'rib, bunday oziqlantirish usulidan hafsalasi pir bo'ladi.



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REQUIREMENTS FOR COSMETIC PRODUCTS

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Abstract: *Today, new chemical compounds are used to create and expand the range of effective cosmetic preparations. For example, emulsifiers, pastes, dyes and fragrances obtained through new organic synthesis, new types of raw materials (resins, veiling agents, waxes, etc.), SFM.*

Key words: *acne, darkening, spot formation, seborrhea, sweating.*

The main direction of modern cosmetology is the use of BFM in cosmetics, that is, vitamins, biogenic stimulants, plant extracts, hormones, bactericidal preparations, enzymes, protein hydrolysates and their complexes. This direction is very promising in the prevention and treatment of diseases, especially in the elimination of cosmetic defects. If cosmetics are used for a long time and continuously, the chemicals are absorbed through the epidermis, through the secretion of hair follicles and sebaceous glands. will be a secret. Therefore, for industrial production and use in medicine, it is allowed to use only such cosmetic products, when they have passed experiments and clinical studies, and their safety and effectiveness have been proven, as well as CIS have been developed and approved. If The components used in cosmetics must meet and meet the requirements of TST (OST) and DF.

Stele When new cosmetics and new components are tested, the drug's harmlessness (acute and chronic toxicity), reddening, inflammation, allergy and non-specific effects are studied. In addition, there must be information about the carcinogenic and teratogenic effects of the drug.

If there are new chemical compounds in the recipe of cosmetic products, they should be toxicologically assessed by generally accepted methods, their toxicity, type and main parameters should be given. Among them, the toxicology of the entire recipe should be studied.

In addition to the overall evaluation of cosmetic products when tested, they are also smooth

when applied to the skin (for example, creams and lotions): substance permeability of the skin barrier using the isotope method or other methods;

skin in histological, histochemical, historadiographic and electron microscopic methods

impact on the structure;

biochemistry indicators;

It is necessary to study the reaction of the skin to pH and temperature.

The Pharmacology Center reviews the guidelines for the general public use of the cosmetic product based on the submitted documents. Cosmetic products are produced on the basis of technological regulations and must necessarily comply with the provisions of



DST 29189-91 (requirements for technology and recipe approved by the UzR SSV) SaNPIN 0152-04.

Cosmetic ointments are a type of soft medicine, a highly viscous mass that is well applied to the surface and forms a non-flowing film on the skin. According to the dispersological classification of drugs, they belong to all free formless dispersed systems. The difference from liquid drugs is that smears do not flow. Cosmetic ointments have been used since ancient times. It is mainly used as a covering and protector of the skin, as well as a healing agent (for skin wounds, burns, frostbite and cracks).

In addition, it is used for hair loss or hair growth, etc.

Classification of cosmetic ointments

I. When using for skin:

1. Soften the skin
2. Stain removal
3. Freckle removal
4. Skin protection
5. Nourish the skin
6. Skin treatment

II. When using for hair and scalp:

- . Hair and scalp treatment
- . Hair loss
- . Hair growth
- . Applying various insecticides to the scalp

Most often, cosmetic ointments are used for the following purposes:

- . Transfer skin
- . Soothe the skin
- . For epithelization
- . Softening
- . Absorption of substances into the skin

The mechanism of action of cosmetic ointments is as follows:

Different cosmetic creams definitely have a base, often oily bases are used.

After the cosmetic ointment is applied to the skin, the property of that skin to emit heat decreases, the skin warms up and hyperemia appears (the skin becomes red). Water does not fly from under the ointment, the upper layer of the epidermis swells (maceration) and helps the absorption of various medicinal substances in the ointment into the skin.

Ointments are a type of soft drug with a viscous consistency intended for use on the surface. Cosmetic ointments or Creams. it has a soft consistency intended for the care of the skin of the face, hands, feet and scalp, and consists of one or more medicinal substances and auxiliary substances - bases.

Today, ointments (creams) produced in the cosmetics industry can be classified into the following groups:

1. Oily (non-emulsion) creams. These cosmetic creams. depends on the oil and fatty substances (vaseline, perfume oils, etc.) or their mixture.



2. Emulsion creams. The consistency of these cosmetic ointments depends on the amount of oil and water in the composition.

3. Oil-free creams or gels are thinly dispersed suspensions (suspensions) of colloids (hydrosol, jelly), fatty acids or waxes in water, which contain very little or no fat.

According to their application, cosmetic ointments (creams) are classified as hygienic (prophylactic: protecting against wind, humidity, sunlight or nourishing and activating skin activity) and healing (special: suitable for treating blemishes, darkening, spot formation, seborrhea, sweating) can be classified into

According to the XI-DF instructions, medicinal substances are included in the composition of ointments based on their physical and chemical state.

Medicines that dissolve in a base should be inhaled on the basis of ointment. Examples of drugs that dissolve in an oil base include anesthesin, benzoic acid, betanaphthol, camphor, menthol, thymol, phenol, phenylsalicylate (salol), folliculin, chloral hydrate. Also, drugs that dissolve well in water (potassium iodide, resorcin, sulfacyl sodium (albutcid), novocaine hydrochloride, ephedrine hydrochloride) are added dissolved in water to PEG MS Na⁻ KMS and other hydrophilic bases, which can also be included in homogeneous type ointments.

substances are included in the composition of the ointment in the last place. is a solution or alloy (at the level of molecular or micelle fineness), that is, in the smears, the drug and the base are not divided into separate phases. However, homogeneous spreads are not always single-phase, in most cases, the bases themselves are structured, that is, it consists of at least two phases, for example, petroleum jelly and anhydrous lanolin. They consist of micro or ultramicro particles and provide the viscosity of the ointment. Goniogenic smears on

- 1) alloy
- 2) solution
- 3) extraction can be classified

Compound-type lubricants consist of several mutually soluble components, which are formed by combining oil, wax, hydrocarbon, tar, high molecular fatty acids with each other. Some of them can be hard, some soft, and some liquid. When preparing ointments belonging to this group, it is recommended to first dissolve difficult, then medium and finally easily soluble substances. It is not allowed to overheat easily soluble substances. In solution-type ointments, the drug is dissolved in the base. In their preparation, the base is first dissolved, then the medicinal substance is added and mixed until dissolved.

Also, extraction ointments, in which the active substance is extracted from plant or animal raw materials with the help of an ointment base, are also classified as homogeneous ointments. When forming a homogeneous type of mixture, many medicinal substances form eutectic mixture, that is, their melting temperature is observed to decrease somewhat. In order to increase the viscosity of such cosmetic ointments, structuring substances (lanolin, wax, ceresin, paraffin) are added to their composition. Heterogeneous cosmetic ointments are classified into suspension (trituration or suspension type), emulsion and mixed type.

If the medicinal substance is not soluble in an oily (oily) base or water, as well as water-soluble substances are given in large quantities or dissolution by effect



if it is forbidden, they should be crushed and added to the base in the form of powder. Although it dissolves well in water, the following can be cited as examples of medicinal substances that can be added to the base in the form of a suspension:

a) resorcinol, zinc sulfate, penicillin (despite the fact that resorcinol and penicillin are well soluble in water, they are crushed and added to the ointment in the form of a suspension using a small amount of mineral oil, otherwise the aqueous solutions of these substances have a toxic effect on the skin (tickling, causing tissue necrosis) Eye ointments are an exception;

b) substances that are difficult to dissolve in water, included in the composition of the ointment in the form of a suspension: boric acid, sodium tetraborate (bora), levomycetin, methyluracil, furatsilin, ethacridine lactate, etc.

c) substances insoluble in water and base: bismuth subnitrate, dermatol, calcium carbonate, salicylic acid, starch. xeroform, purified sulphur. sulfanilamide preparations (streptocide, norsulfazol, etc.), talc, zinc oxide are introduced in the form of a suspension.

If the amount of solid medicinal substance included in the suspension (trituration) ointment is less than 5% compared to the mass of the ointment, before adding the medicinal substance to the base, it is crushed with half its amount with an auxiliary liquid suitable for the ointment base. For example, if the lubricant base is hydrocarbon in nature, vaseline oil as an auxiliary liquid for grinding, vegetable oils (sunflower, peach, almond) for oily bases; for hydrophilic bases - purified water, glycerin are used.

If the amount of solid drug included in the suspension ointment is 5% or more compared to the mass of the ointment, before adding it to the ointment, it is ground with a diluted ointment base in a hot air (50-600 C) (half the amount of solid medication). In this case, it is not advisable to add a liquid excipient for grinding, because the dilution of the ointment and the decrease in the concentration of the drug substance may cause the drug substance to not meet the criteria for deviation from the quantity.

Lubricants containing 25% or more of solid phase drugs are called pastes. They have a thick (pasty) consistency, and in order to ensure a high dispersion of the drugs included in them, they are thoroughly ground in a heated mortar with a diluted base (half the amount of the solid phase), then the rest of the diluted base is added and grind until the paste cools.

Emulsion cosmetic creams are characterized by the presence of a liquid component and the fact that it is distributed on the basis of the type of emulsion. Emulsion formation and properties of these systems obey the general laws of emulsions. Emulsifiers are included in the composition to create stable emulsion systems. Emulsifiers distribute between two phases (oil/ water or water/ oil) and reduce the reserve of surface free energy. The type of emulsion formed is mainly determined by the properties of the emulsifier. The paste contains more than 25% talcum powder

Ointment. The consistency of the paste is close to the dough

Ointments are used

Emulsion cosmetic creams mainly use emulsifiers of oleophilic nature, which emulsify aqueous solutions in an oily or oily medium. One of the most widely used emulsifiers in emulsion cosmetic creams are sterols, cholesterol, isocholesterol and other high molecular alcohols (cetyl, stearyl) and raw materials with a complex composition that preserve them



(lanolin, wax), soaps that purify alkali metal salts, oshin ointment (lead soap). Compared to these, less metal resinsates (salts of wax acids), unsaturated complex esters of fatty acids formed with glycerol or polyglycerols (T-1 and T-2) are used. In foreign countries, anilides of palmitic and stearic acids ($R-CO-NH_2$), acid cetyl, stearyl, lauryl ($C_{12}H_{25}OH$) sulfoethers formed with alkaline salts; diglycol-oleate, sorbitol-monolaurate, polyoxyl-stearate $H(OCH_2CH_2)_n.OCOC_{17}H_{35}$, lennet waxes (mixtures of saturated high molecular weight alcohols obtained by hydrogenation of fatty acid mixtures). In some cases, leucine is also used as an emulsifier.

Hydrophilic emulsifiers such as agar-agar, tragacanth, gelatin, casein, gummyarabic are mainly used in the production of cosmetic M/S type emulsion smears. Cosmetic smears obtained with the help of the mentioned emulsifiers are practically not stable: they quickly separate into a layer, they are quickly affected by microbes, and they quickly dry out due to the loss of water. Hydrophilized bases with a complex composition are used in the preparation of cosmetic creams.

Cream (fr. cream - dessert made on the basis of cream) is a soft, smooth consistency applied for cosmetic purposes. In most cases, cosmetic creams are made on the basis of emulsion, as well as lanolin, spermaceti, beeswax, glycerin, almond, coconut and other plant and various aromatic essential oils are used in their preparation. Creams are soft, they are a widely used cosmetic tool for skin care of hands, head and face. Emulsion cosmetic creams are quickly resorbed when applied to the skin and show rapid activity. Due to their water content, emulsified creams reduce the dispersion of fatty and greasy substances. Emulsified creams are white in color, have an elastic and soft soft consistency, their consistency does not depend on the effect of temperature, unlike water-free creams, and they are easily applied to the skin and have a good aesthetic appearance. When applied to the skin (mainly m/s type creams), they have freezing properties.

Cosmetic creams begin their history with K. Galen (165 BC). It is the first cream with cooling properties *Ceratum lenientes s. Refrigerans* (today's cold creams are cold cream) offered the composition and technology. Modern cold creams are m/ s or s/ m type emulsions, they do not contain emulsifiers, the consistency is determined by the wax content.

Today, wax, spermaceti, oils, petroleum jelly, cetyl alcohol, liquid paraffin, and flea are added to cold creams. Cold- creams form rough dispersion systems or quasi- emulsion systems, different from emulsions, they are not stable, when applied to the skin, the water contained in them is released, and as a result of this water evaporation, it cools the skin and the environment. If the base of the ointment is not cooled, and the water added to it is hot, the emulsion cream will lose its cooling properties.

Koldkrem (cold cream) is mainly a cosmetic ointment with freezing properties. The water in the cream evaporates and has a soothing, cooling effect on the skin

In order to ensure the therapeutic activity of grains included in emulsion cosmetic ointments, oil- soluble substances are dissolved in oil, and water- soluble substances are dissolved in water. , tannin, silver nitrate, etc. substances are dissolved in water and then added to the base. Therefore, substances such as resorcinol, zinc sulfate, and penicillin are added to ointments in the form of suspensions due to their instability and toxic effects. Dry



and dark extracts are added after grinding in alcohol- glycerin- water mixture (1.3.6) before being added to the base. Oil- soluble medicinal substances are dissolved on the basis of the ointment and included in emulsion cosmetic ointments (see homogenous ointments).

Quality control of cosmetics. Cosmetic products are different in terms of use, appearance, consistency and structure, and their preparation is also unique. Cosmetic products usually contain 10 or more different ingredients for different purposes. In this case, it is required that the substances included in the composition of cosmetics are compatible with each other, the correct selection of the amount, and the stability of the finished product at different temperatures and for a long time. In most cases, the basis of cosmetic products is oil bases of various composition, SFM, emulsifiers, solubilizers, structure and film forming agents, fillers, preservatives and other substances. Beneficial bioactive substances (BFM) and fragrances are added to many cosmetics. In this case, the main requirement for the quality of the cosmetic product is its beauty. Therefore, all substances created for cosmetics are subjected to toxicological examination. In order to ensure the microbiological stability of cosmetics, various preservatives are added to their composition. Microbiologists determine the type and amount of preservatives added for each cosmetic product. In order to increase the purchasing power of purchasing cosmetics and to ensure that the product is pleasant to use, various aromatic compositions are included in the product, and taste correctors are included in toothpastes and elixirs.

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УДК: 677.026: 677.31

АНАЛИЗ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ РАБОТЫ ЗА СЧЕТ УЛУЧШЕНИЯ СТОИМОСТИ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ НЕПРОМЫТОГО ШЕРСТЯНОГО ВОЛОКНА ОЧИСТИТЕЛЬНОГО ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ

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Аннотация: В этой статье были улучшены диаметр ролика и зубья, шаг зубьев оборудования для очистки невытоженного шерстяного волокна. В результате нормализуется состояние приема волокна оборудованием и значительно повышается эффективность работы.

Ключевые слова: шерсть, волокно, конвейер, подающий ролик, бункер сырья, очистка.

Входит. Среди текстильных волокон шерстяное волокно имеет очень высокую степень загрязнения по сравнению с другими волокнами. Например, хлопковое волокно содержит 2 вида органических и минеральных примесей. Кроме органических и минеральных соединений в состав шерсти входят и примеси, выделяемые самим животным. Грязью, которая выделяется из самого животного, называют жир, пот, навоз, навозные остатки и т. д. Эти примеси смешиваются и заставляют волокно образовывать маленькие и большие пучки. В подающем механизме такой пучок волокон различных размеров заклинивает. Очистка шерстяного волокна осуществляется двумя способами: механическим и химическим. Если волокно очищают механическими методами — взбиванием, измельчением и размягчением, то его очищают химическими методами — промывкой различными растворами и щелочами. Из-за того, что примеси в шерстяном волокне запутываются, возникает множество проблем в механизмах подачи оборудования механической очистки.

Методология исследования. В процессе первичной обработки волокон домашней шерсти важную роль играют очистительные агрегаты. Причина в том, что неправильная очистка волокна от примесей отрицательно скажется на качестве волокна и качественных показателях изделий из волокна. В настоящее время на предприятиях по переработке шерсти в нашей стране используются гребнечесально-очистительные агрегаты ТП-90-Ш1, 2БТ и 2БТ-150-Ш.

Гребеночно-очистительный агрегат 2БТ состоит из подающего транспортера, фасонного кронштейна, двух пар подающих валков, двух гребнечесальных барабанов, ребристой сетки и волоконно-разгрузочных частей (рис. 1).

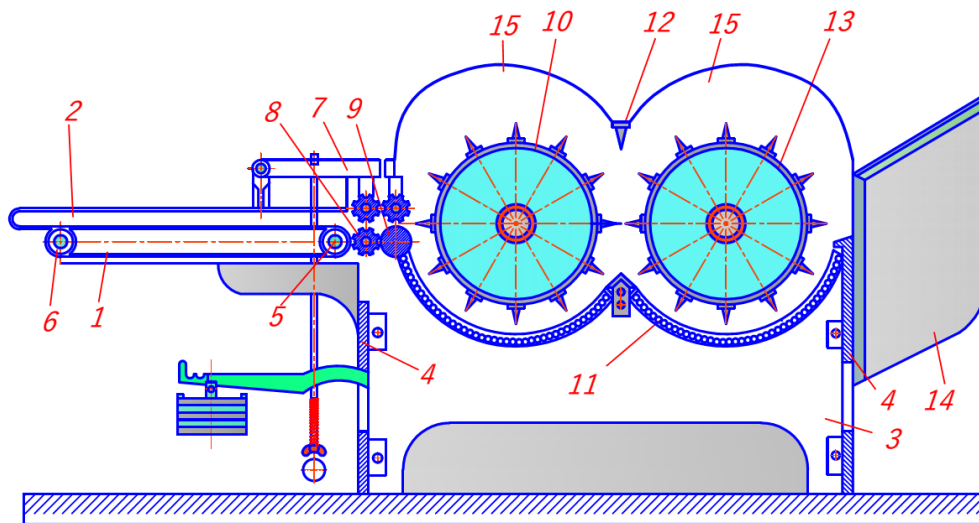


Рисунок 1. Схема испытательного блока марки 2БТ

1- предоставление перевозчика; 2- кронштейн; 3- совокупная основа; 4- задний мост; 5,6- приводной вал; 7- фигурный кронштейн; 8-9- две пары роликов, обеспечивающих; 10-13- малые барабаны; 11- колоссальный забор; 12- конусная призма; 14- волоконная камера; 15- крышка.

Недостатком этого агрегата является то, что подводящая часть устроена неудобно (рис. 2), т. е. приводит к валянию длинных волокон, не полностью очищается от растительных примесей, а в промежуточной части подводки происходит заклинивание волокон. ролики с подающим конвейером. В результате оборудование поставляется не в том же темпе, что и шерстяное волокно, и наблюдается ситуация нерационального использования энергии. Кроме того, неблагоприятная подготовка выходных частей совокупности волокон и примесей приводит к снижению показателей волокон. Устраняя эти недостатки, можно улучшить показатель очистки волокна, получить качественный продукт, повысить общую производительность.

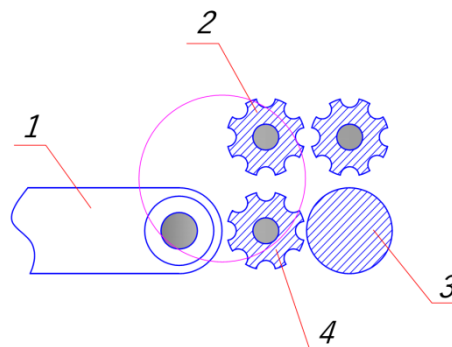


Рисунок 1. Механизм подачи очистительно-очистительного агрегата типа 2БТ
1- перевозчик снабжения; 2,4- подающие ролики; 3- выравнивающий цилиндр.

Анализ и результаты. Для решения вышеуказанных проблем оборудования 2БТ диаметр подающего ролика был увеличен вдвое, в результате чего было увеличено количество зубьев и исключено заклинивание. Кроме того, зубья установлены



наклонно под углом 400° относительно ролика, количество зубьев 28. Это также увеличивает скорость удаления волокон оборудования, частичную разрядку, экономию энергии и времени, а также производительность.

Скорость шерстяного волокна составляет 0-14 об/мин при использовании конвейера сырья. перейдет к провайдерам, которые там есть. Подающие ролики вращаются друг против друга и соединяются с волокном. Диаметр вала выполнен равным 280-300 мм, обороты уменьшены в два раза (рис. 3). Этот процесс также направлен на увеличение эффекта удаления волокон. Исследования на предприятиях первичной обработки шерсти показывают, что диаметр подающего вала составляет 100-140 мм, а скорость вращения очень высокая. Это приводит к засорению волокна, что приводит к плохой подаче волокна к оборудованию, повышению эффективности очистки и увеличению повреждения волокна. Кроме того, чем меньше диаметр подающего валика, тем меньше количество зубьев и уменьшается удаление волокна.

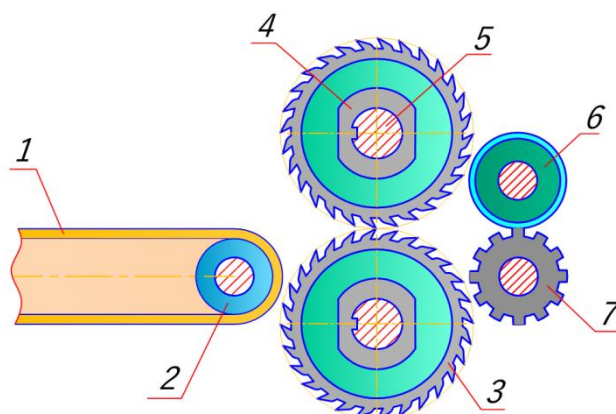


Рисунок 3. Структура предлагаемых роликов подачи

1- конвейерная лента; 2- ведущий ролик; 3- фиксирующий ролик; 4- прокладка; 5- вал; 6- цилиндрический валик с гладкой поверхностью; 6- небольшой ролик, который обеспечивает.

Заключение. Качественная работа очистительного оборудования зависит в основном от работы механизмов обслуживания. В заключение можно сказать, что предлагаемый подающий валик повышает производительность оборудования и эффективность очистки волокна.

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KITOBXONLIK, ISLOHOTLAR VA INSONGA E'TIBOR HAMDA SIFATLI TA'LIM

Tohirova Malika Umidovna

Buxoro shahridagi 32-sonli maktab 9-sinf o'quvchisi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada bugungi kunda mamlakatimizda kitobxonlik muhitini shakllantirish, kitob madaniyatini oshirish hamda yurtimizda kitobxonlar safini kengaytirish borasida qilinayotgan ishlar haqida so'z yuritiladi. Shuningdek, amaldagi siyosatimizda yoshlarga, ayniqsa bilim olishiga bo'lgan e'tibor va yaratilib berilayotgan imkoniyatlar va ularning ahamiyati haqida hikoya qilinadi. Nafaqat bizning vatanda, balki butun dunyoda bugun kitob o'qish davr talabi bo'lib, yetarli ilmga ega bo'lmagan kadrlar raqobatda ortda qolib ketayotgan bir paytda ushbu mustaqil O'zbekistonda amalga oshirilib kelinayotgan oqilona islohotlar haqida to'xtalib o'tilgani muhim ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi.

Annotation: This article talks about the work being done to create a reading environment in our country, improve book culture, and expand the number of readers in our country. Also, in our current policy, attention is given to young people, especially to education, and the opportunities created and their importance are told. Not only in our country, but also in the whole world today, reading books is the demand of the times, and it is important to focus on the rational reforms that are being implemented in this independent Uzbekistan at a time when personnel who do not have enough knowledge are falling behind in the competition. is the owner.

Kalit so'zlar: Kitobxonlik, kitob madaniyati, Vazirlar Mahkamasi, odob-axloq, qonun, ilm, tarbiya.

Key words: Reading, book culture, Cabinet of Ministers, manners, law, science, education.

Odamning ulug'vorligi uning bo'yi bilan o'lchanmaganidek,
xalqning ulug'ligi ham, uning soni bilan o'lchanmaydi,
yagona o'lchovi-uning aqliy kamoloti va axloqiy barkamolligidir.

V.Gyugo

Farzand tarbiyasidagi eng asosiy omillardan biri bu kitob mutolaasidir. "Kitob", "kitobxonlik", "kutubxona" so'zlarining o'zagi aslida arabchadan olingan va bir maqsadga, ya'ni inson ma'naviyatini boyitishga xizmat qiladi. Ma'rifat, ziyo, komillikka erishish, avvalo, mutolaa bilan, ilm-fan sirlarini puxta egallash bilan qo'lga kiritiladi. Yurtimizda yoshlarning kitobxonlik madaniyatini oshirish uchun amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar ham bejizga emas, binobarin, kelajak avlodning kamoloti ilm olish, bilimli bo'lish bilan belgilanadi. Xususan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 13-sentyabrdagi "Kitob mahsulotlarini nashr etish va tarqatish tizimini rivojlantirish, kitob mutolaasi va kitobxonlik madaniyatini oshirish hamda targ'ib qilish bo'yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar dasturi to'g'risida"gi qarori, shular jumlasidandir.

Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2020-yil 14-dekabrdagi № 781-sonli qarori bilan 2020–2025 yillarda kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirish va qo'llab-quvvatlash milliy dasturi va boshqa qator hujjatlar soha rivoji uchun dasturul amal vazifasini o'tamoqda. Vazirlar



Mahkamasining 2020 yil 14 dekabrda № 781-sonli qarori bilan 2020–2025 yillarda kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirish va qo'llab-quvvatlash milliy dasturini uch bosqichda amalga oshirish ko'zda tutilgan. I bosqich – 2020- 2021 yillarda kitobxonlik madaniyatini rivojlantirish bo'yicha tashkiliy-huquqiy mexanizmlarni takomillash-tirish chora-tadbirlarini amalga oshirish; II bosqich – 2022-2023 yillarda kitobxonlikka oid infratuzilmani mustahkamlash; III bosqich – 2024-2025 yillarda yoshlarning kitobxonlik madaniyatini jadal rivojlantirish, ularning intellektual salohiyati o'sishi hisobiga inson kapitali sifatini yaxshilash kabi muhim mezonlar belgilangan.

2022-yilning 20-dekabr sanasida Prezidentimizning Oliy Majlis va xalqimizga navbatdagi Murojaatnomasini o'zgacha hayajon va diqqat-e'tibor bilan tingladik. Murojaatnomada xalqimiz istiqboli hamda Yangi O'zbekiston yoshlariga berilayotgan ta'lim-tarbiyaga e'tibor va g'amxo'rlilik, o'qituvchi hamda murabbiylarimizga beqiyos imkoniyatlar yaratish uchun har bir rahbar, har bir fuqaro mas'ul ekanligi bilan bog'liq vazifalar aniq belgilab berildi. Eng avvalo, bu yilga berilgan nomni butun xalqimiz, ayniqsa, yoshlar xursandchilik bilan kutib oldilar.

Chunki respublikamizda 2023-yil – “Insonga e'tibor va sifatli ta'lim yili” deb e'lon qilindi. Yangi 2023-yilda ham yoshlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash, sifatli ta'limni yanada mustahkamlash bo'yicha yurtimizda olib borilayotgan keng ko'lamli islohotlar izchil davom etadi. “Najot – ta'limda, najot – tarbiyada, najot – bilimda. Chunki barcha ezgu maqsadlarga bilim va tarbiya tufayli erishiladi”. Maktablarda ta'lim sifati hamda jamiyatda o'qituvchi kasbining nufuzini oshirish, muallimlarning sharoitlarini yaxshilash 2023-yildagi eng asosiy vazifalarimizdan biri bo'ladi”, – dedilar davlatimiz rahbari. Muhtaram Prezidentimiz ta'lim sifatini oshirish – Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyotining yakka-yu yagona to'g'ri yo'li ekanligini alohida e'tirof etdilar. Yusuf Xos Hojib bobomiz aytganlaridek: “Zakovat bor joyda ulug'lik bo'ladi, Bilim bor joyda buyuklik bo'ladi”.

Muxtasar qilib aytganda, yangicha qarash, yangi g'oya va yangi rejalarigina davlatning istiqboli, jonajon Vatanimiz ravnaqi va xalqimizning farovonligiga daxldor amaliy natijalarni belgilab berishi aniq. Shu maqsadda biz yoshlarimizni vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalab, ularning ona yurtga mehri va sadoqatini oshirishga yanada ko'proq ahamiyat berishimiz va bu yo'lda sobitqadam bo'lishimiz lozim. Zero, sifatli ta'lim-tarbiya – taraqqiyot garovidir!

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MEDIATA'LIM VA MEDIASAVODXONLIK TUSHUNCHALARI HAQIDA
MA'LUMOTGA EGAMISIZ ?

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada, har bir internet foydalanuvchisi bilishi kerak bo'lgan, mediata'limning yoshlar ta'limiy-tarbiyaviy jarayonidagi ahamiyati, mediata'limning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, shuningdek, Yunesco tashkiloti tomonidan yaratilgan MAS Clicks loyihasining maqsad va vazifalari, qanday afzalliklarga ega ekanligi to'liq yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Mediata'lim, mediamatn, media-kontent, raqamli texnologiyalar, Yunesco tashkiloti, MAS Clicks loyihasi, media va axborot savodxonligi, ommaviy axborot vositalari, ijtimoiy media, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar.

MAQSADI: Media ta'lim – bu talabalarni media tizimlari va ular ishlab chiqaradigan kontentni sharhlash, baholash va tanqidiy fikrlashga o'rgatish jarayonidir. Bu ommaviy axborot vositalariga egalik qilish, tijorat maqsadlari, yangiliklarni yoritish, tarfkashlik va vakillikni sinchkovlik bilan tahlil qilishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bunga ijtimoiy media platformalarini (masalan, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, SnapChat va h.k.), internet memlar, mobil ilovalar, selfilar, teledasturlar, filmlar, yangiliklar, bosma reklama, onlayn reklama, viruslarni tekshirish kiradi, lekin ular bilan cheklanmaydi. Video kontent, siyosiy muloqot, jamoatchilik bilan aloqalar va ommabop muloqotning barcha shakllarini o'z ichiga oladi.

Media ta'lim – talabalarni bizning tijorat media tizimimizning madaniyatga ta'siri haqida tanqidiy fikrlashga chaqiradi. U individual media xabarlaridan tashqariga chiqadi va o'quvchilarga media kontentdagi umumiy naqshlarni aniqlashni o'rgatadi. Mediata'lim o'quvchini mustaqil fikr yuritishga, ijodkorlik faoliyatlarini rivojlantirishga, axborot olish, uni qayta ishlash, umumlashtirish, xulosa chiqarishga o'rgatib, yoshlarning dunyoqarashi, intellektual salohiyatining rivojlanishiga va kamol topishiga zamin yaratadi. Yoshlarimizning axborot bilan ishlash, axborot qidirish, turli yolg'on ma'lumotlarga aldanib qolmaslik, zarur axborotlarni ajrata bilish, qayta ishlash, tartibga keltirish, axborot mazmunini tushunish, do'stlarga xolis manbalarni uzatish, mantiqiy fikrlay olishni o'rganish kabilar asosida axborot madaniyati shakllanadi. Axborotning kim va nima maqsadda tayyorlanganligini tushuna bilish muhim ahamiyatga ega.⁴

1. Media va matnlarni tahlil qilish, tanqidiy anglash va yaratish.

2. Media-mahsulotlarni manbalarini topish va ularning quyidagi; siyosiy; madaniy; iqtisodiy; xususiyatlarini aniqlash asl ma'nosini o'rganish.

3. Media-mahsulotlarini tushunish.

⁴ <https://www.mediaed.org/what-is-media-education/>



4. Shaxsiy media-mahsulotlarini yaratish va tarqatish, ularga qiziqadigan auditoriyaga ega bo'lish.

5. Mediata'lim –bu butun hayot uchun konsepsiya. Shuningdek, insonlarni yuqoridagi besh faoliyatga yo'naltiradi⁵.

MAS Clicks – bu ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi innovatsion strategiya. U ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan foydalanish orqali amalga oshiriladi :

Odamlarning media va axborot savodxonligini oshirish uchun ularni eng ko'p jalb etish maqsadida;

Jamoatchilik e'tiborini media va axborot savodxonligi ahyamiyatiga qaratish maqsadida.

MAS Clicks qisqartmasi media va axboriy savodxonlik (Media and information literacy) , tanqidiy fikrlash (critical-thinking) , ijodkorlik (Creativity), savodxonlik (Literacy) , madaniyatlararo muloqot (Intercultural) , bilim (Knowledge) va barqaror taraqqiyot (Sustainability) , ma'nolarini anglatadi.MAS Clicks –siyosatchilar , o'qituvchilar, rivojlanish agentliklari , xususiy sektor tashkilotlari va keng jamoatchilikka mo'ljallangan. MAS Clicks ijtimoiy media tashabbusi global miqyosda va shuning uchun bir nechta tillarda amalga oshiriladi. Hozirda ingliz, portugal va serb tillarida til versiyalari mavjud. Facebook, Twitter va Instagramdagi kanallar orqali MAS Clicks odamlarga MAS ko'nikmalarini o'rganish, ishonchli ma'lumotni qayerdan topish va qanday manbalarga ishonish kerakligini bilishga yordam beradi.⁶

Media va axborot savodxonligi – bu yangi axborot, raqamli va kommunikatsiya landshaftlarida odamlarga afzallikni maksimal darajada oshirish va zararni minimallashtirishga yordam beradigan o'zaro bog'liq vakolatlar to'plami. Media va axborot savodxonligi odamlarga axborot kontentining boshqa shakllari , axborot va turli kontent turlarini osonlashtiradigan muassasalar hamda raqamli texnologiyalardan oqilona foydalanish bilan tanqidiy va samarali munosabatda bo'lish imkonini beradigan vakolatlarni qamrab oladi. Ushbu sohalardagi imkoniyatlar yoshi va kelib chiqishidan qat'iy nazar barcha fuqarolar uchun ajralmas hisoblanadi. Ijtimoiy media odamlarga media va axborot savodxonligini yaxshilashga yordam beradigan kuchli vositadir. Odamlar ayniqsa, yoshlar ma'lumot va ommaviy axborot vositalariga kirish uchun ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda ko'p vaqt sarflashiga to'g'ri keladi . Shu sababli, ijtimoiy media odamlarni oddiy ijtimoiy kontekstda MAS Clicks loyihasi bo'yicha ko'proq malakali bo'lishga o'rgatish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, shuningdek, jamiyatning barcha qatlamlari uchun ommaviy axborot vositalarining ahamiyati va axborot savodxonligi haqida xabardorlikni oshirish uchun jozibali ma'lumotlarni yetkazib berish mumkin. Axborot va media savodxonligi odamlarga ommaviy axborot vositalaridan foydalanuvchilar sifatida ko'rsatish va ongli xulosalar chiqarish, o'zlari uchun ma'lumot va media xabarlarining mohir yaratuvchisi bo'lish imkonini beradi. Rene Xobbsning ta'kidlashicha, “ kamdan- kam odam internetda topilgan ma'lumotlarni tekshiradi – kattalar ham, bolalar ham har qanday ma'lumotga

⁵ https://www-igi--global-com.translate.google.com/dictionary/media-education/18153?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=ru&_x_tr_hl=ru&_x_tr_pto=sc

⁶ a.grizzle@unesco.org



tanqidiy ravishda ishonishadi. Odamlar ma'lumotlarning ishonchligini oshirishlari mumkin :

- 1) Muallif kim ?
- 2) Bu xabardan maqsad nima ?
- 3) Bu xabar qanday tuzilgan ?

1990-yillarga qadar axborot savodxonligining asosiy yo'nalishi tadqiqot ko'nikmalari edi. Media savodxonligi , taxminan 1970-yillarda paydo bo'lgan tadqiqot , an'anaviy ravishda turli xil ommaviy axborot vositalari orqali axborotni tahlil qilish va yetkazib berishga qaratilgan. Hozirgi kunda axborot savodxonligini o'rganish Buyuk Britaniya, Avstraliya va Yangi Zelandiya kabi ko'plab mamlakatlarda targ'ib qilina boshlagan⁷.

Mediasavodxonlikning birinchi indeksi jamoatchilik fikrini shakllantirish uchun obyektiv faktlar his-tuyg'ular va shaxsiy e'tiqodlarga murojaatga qaraganda kamroq ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan 2017 yilda «post-haqiqat» hodisasiga javoban yaratilgan.

Mediasavodxonlikka ta'sir qiluvchi omillar va soxta yangiliklarni aniqlash omillari:

mamlakatda ommaviy axborot erkinligining darajasi;

elektron ishtirok (e-participation), fuqarolik faollikni rag'batlantirish va axborot va kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari orqali oson boshqaruv;

ta'limning sifati;

shaxslararo ishonch. Mamlakatda ommaviy axborot erkinligi darajasi doim uning demokratiya ko'rsatkichlarida asosiy o'rin tutgan.

Mediasavodxonlik indeksida ommaviy axborot vositalarining erkinligi yuqori bo'lgan davlatlar obyektiv va anglangan axborotni tan olish, shuningdek, soxta yangiliklarni aniqlash uchun, odatda, yaxshiroq tayyorgarlik ko'rayotganligini qayd etgan.⁸

Yangi Media Consorciun infografikasi YUNESCO tomidan ishlab chiqilgan MASning asosiy qonunlarini aks ettiradi:

Birinchi qonun: Axborot , aloqa, kutubxonalar, ommaviy axborot vositalari, texnologiya, internet, shuningdek, axborot provayderlarining boshqa shakllari fuqarolarning muhim ishtiroki va barqaror rivojlanishda foydalanish uchun mo'ljallangan . Ular bir xil bo'ladi va hech biri boshqasidan ko'ra muhimroq emas yoki hech qachon shunday munosabatda bo'lmasligi kerak.

Ikkinchi qonun: Har bir fuqaro axborot, bilim yaratuvchisi va o'z xabariga ega. Ular yangi ma'lumotlarga kirish va o'zlarini ifoda etish huquqiga ega bo'lishi kerak, MAS barcha erkaklar va ayollar uchun bir xil , shuningdek, inson huquqlari bilan bog'liq.

Uchunchi qonun: Axborot, bilim va xabarlar har doim ham bartaraf qiymatga ega emas . MASning har qanday konsepsiyasi , qo'llanilishi bu haqiqatni barcha fuqarolar uchun shaffof va tushunarli qilishi kerak.

To'rtinchi qonun: Har bir fuqaro yangi ma'lumot, bilim va xabarlarni bilishni, tushunishni, shuningdek, o'zi bilmasa, tan olsa yoki buni bildirsa ham muloqot qilishni xohlaydi. Biroq, uning huquqlari hech qachon buzilmasligi kerak.

⁷ <https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=ru&sl=en&u=https://hundred.org/en/innovations/unesco-mil-clicks&prev=search&pto=aue>

⁸ <https://www.facebook.com/MILCLICKS/>



Beshinchi qonun: Media va axborot savodxonligiga birdaniga erishilmaydi. Bu jonli va dinamik tajriba jarayonidir. Agar u bilim, ko'nikma va munosabatlarni o'z ichiga olgan bo'lsa, axborot, ommaviy axborot vositalari va texnologiya mazmuniga kirish, baholash, foydalanish, ishlab chiqarish va muloqotni qamrab olganida to'liq hisoblanadi.⁹

XULOSA QILIB AYTGANDA, Bu loyihadan maqsad – MAS malakasini oshirish, MAS Clicks haqida ommaviy axborot vositalarida xabar berish ehtimolini ko'paytirish, MAS ta'limi uchun donorlar bilan hamkorlik qilish, MASni targ'ib qiluvchi yangi davlat siyosatini joriy etish va harakatning bir qismi bo'lgan hamkor tashkilotlar sonini oshirish. Bugungi internet rivojlangan davrda siz foydalanayotgan ma'lumot va xabarlar haqiqat ekanligini tekshirishni media va axborot savodxonligi ta'limotini qolaversa, MAS Clicks loyihasini o'rganmoqchi bo'lsangiz yuqoridagi ma'lumotlar bilan batafsil tanishib chiqing.

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6. <https://www.facebook.com/MILCLICKS/>
7. O'zbekiston oliy ta'lim muassasalari uchun mediasavodxonlik bo'yicha qo'llanma.

⁹ O'zbekiston oliy ta'lim muassasalari uchun mediasavodxonlik bo'yicha qo'llanma.



A STUDY ON HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND
INDIA

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Abstract: *This article talks about mutual partnership between Uzbekistan and India in the field of education, especially in higher education, which has been strengthening for many years.*

Key words: *Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Musa al-Khorazmi, Narendra Modi, Joshqin Gujarat, program, professors, exchange of scientific personnel, student, science, innovation.*

Ancient scientific and cultural ties between Uzbekistan and India are getting stronger and developing over time. Among the many works and treatises of our great ancestor - one of the most famous mathematicians, Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Musa al-Khorazmi (783-850), "A Brief Book on Indian Arithmetic" shows how far into the past scientific relations between the Uzbek and Indian peoples have been. is a clear example of having First of all, constant and continuous political communication and official contacts are being carried out. In 2011, the parties established strategic partnership relations. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's official visit to Uzbekistan in July 2015 underscored Delhi's commitment to developing Uzbekistan-India relations. The state visit of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to India in the fall of 2018 opened a new page in bilateral relations, as a result of which 20 cooperation documents were signed. The visit of the head of our state to participate in the "Vibrant Gujarat" investment summit held in India in January 2019 confirmed Tashkent's desire to activate cooperation. In December 2020, a virtual summit was held, and a joint statement on close friendship and strong partnership and 9 documents on cooperation were adopted.

Educational relations between Uzbekistan and India are of great importance. Educational relations between these two countries are implemented in order to develop cooperation in diplomatic, economic, social and cultural spheres. Uzbekistan and India continue mutual cooperation through several educational organizations every year. These organizations can be state universities, academies, research centers and other educational institutions. Among the cooperations implemented in this field in Uzbekistan and India, the exchange of historical figures is carried out in order to expand the exchange of students, professors and scientific personnel.

In addition, exchange programs for exchange of students in Uzbekistan and India will be established. In these programs, students will have the opportunity to study in one country, and as a result, they will have the opportunity to share the educational experiences of the two countries.

Uzbekistan's cooperation with India also has its place in the field of education system. The education system of Uzbekistan has developed similar to that of India. In order to further expand international cooperation in the field of education, Uzbekistan and India are establishing strong relations and are trying to continue these cooperation. These



cooperations are implemented in student exchange, exchange of professors and scientific personnel, exchange of educational materials, integration of research and many other areas. Educational relations between Uzbekistan and India are developing every year, and the effective interdependence of the educational systems of these two countries leads to better results.

Today's relations between the two countries, in turn, lead to the exchange of knowledge in the field of science and innovation, the implementation of joint scientific projects, and the most advanced areas such as artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, robotics, agriculture, and pharmaceuticals. or is serving to develop with the help of technologies. At the online summit held by the leaders of the two countries on November 11, it was noted that great progress is being made in the development of multifaceted cooperation between our countries in the following years. There is no doubt that a series of works on the implementation of the agreements reached within the framework of high-level visits of the head of Uzbekistan to India, the last meeting of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev and Prime Minister Narendra Modi will serve to further expand the scope of this cooperation. The Ministry of Innovative Development of Uzbekistan has now established relations with the Indian company "Routern.com" for the development of artificial intelligence and the transfer of innovative technologies, and the director of this company Chandranata Sharma has become the ambassador of the Ministry of Innovative Development in India. appointed.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Science and Technology of India, a competition for joint scientific projects is also being held. 137 projects were considered in the competition, and 23 promising ones will be financed in the first quarter of 2021 within the framework of the Uzbek-Indian joint committee on cooperation in the field of science and technology. It has been agreed that 20 young scientists and researchers working in the fields of biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, and big data will go to India for internship within the framework of this cooperation. Scholarships provided by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) and grants provided under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) program are being used to send students to prestigious Indian universities for study and exchange of experience.

The multi-sector long-term agreements between India and Uzbekistan have yielded positive results to date. Therefore, medicine, education, electronics, technology, as well as economic and political relations are among them.

Jawaharlal Nehru Uzbek-Indian Information Technology Center at the Tashkent University of Information Technologies was established on October 29, 2004 in Delhi in accordance with the memorandum of understanding signed between the governments of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of India.

The main activity of the center is to organize educational courses in the field of information technologies. It mainly provides long-term training for students in programming languages such as C / C ++, C # and Java, as well as short-term training courses on the use of information and communication technologies aimed at professionals in public administration. contains z.



From the establishment of the center to the present day, 32,800 students have improved their qualifications. 5100 of them are students of Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khorazmi and other higher educational institutions. The remaining 27,700 are employees of state and economic management bodies, large companies, banks and other organizations.

The activity of the center is not limited to that. He is also training students with his rich experience in the field of ICT. In this direction, in order to become a leader in the field of personnel training and retraining, the center aims to update the content of training courses, train trainers in new areas such as artificial intelligence, mechanical engineering, and cyber security.

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O'ZBEKISTON VA HINDISTON OLIY TA'LIM TIZIMI O'RTASIDAGI O'QISH
JARAYONI

Rashidova Dilnoza

Ilmiy rahbar: Dr.N.Venkatarathnam

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada qadimdan bir-biriga yaqin bo'lib kelgan ikki mamlakat Hindiston hamda O'zbekiston o'rtasidagi oliy ta'lim tizimidagi aloqlar haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: O'zbekiston, Hindiston, ekonomika, siyosat, madaniyat, sport, diplomatik aloqa, akademik almashtirish, talabalar.

O'zbekiston va Hindiston, Qora daryo vodiysida joylashgan ikki mamlakat bo'lib, geografik ravishda yaqinligi bilan aloqadorlar. Bu ikki mamlakat o'rtasidagi aloqalar, tarixiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy muhitlarning birjalanishi bilan bir necha asrlardan buyon davom etib kelmoqda. Tarixiy ravishda, O'zbekiston va Hindiston Osiyon (Vedik) davrini ham keng qamrab olgan. Bu davrda ob-havo masalalari, din va madaniyat o'rtasida bog'liqlik mavjud edi. Uning natijasida bu ikki hududdagi yozma tarixiy manbalarda birlashuvlar ko'rinishga kelgan. Sovet Ittifoqi davrida O'zbekiston va Hindiston o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy aloqa kuchaydi. Ushbu davrda ikki mamlakatning iqtisodiy hamkorlik tizimi shakllangan edi. Suv resurslarini ishlab chiqarish, moliyaviy tashkilotlar, texnologiyalar va qishloq xo'jaligi sohasida hamkorlik qilindi. Keyinchalik, Mustaqillik davri bilan birga O'zbekiston va Hindiston o'rtasidagi diplomatik aloqalar ham jiddiy shaklda rivojlandi. Ikki mamlakatning oliy rahbarlari doirasida keng muhitdagi masalalar bo'yicha samarali muzokaralar olib borildi. Ekonomika, siyosat, madaniyat va sport sohalarida hamkorlikning ko'paygan namunalari mavjud.

Bugungi kunda esa O'zbekiston va Hindiston o'rtasidagi aloqalar mustahkamlanmoqda. Iqtisodiy hamkorlikni rivojlantirish uchun har xil tashkilotlar yaratilmoqda va boshqa sanoat sohaları orqali iqtisodiy aloqa kuchayishi maqsadga muvofiq amalga oshirilmoqda. Turizm sohasida ham ikki mamlakat o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik yanada kuchi tiklayapti.

Bundan tashqari, O'zbekiston va Hindiston ortasidagi inson ta'minoti, olimpiya raqs jamoalari va adabiyot sohalarida ham kooperatsiya qayta tiklanib borayotgan. Bu kooperatsiya ikki mamlakatning xalqaro prestijini yanada ko'tarib borayapti va o'zaro xalqaro aloqalarni yanada mustahkamlashga yordam beradi.

Bundan tashqari, O'zbekiston va Hindiston o'rtasidagi siyosiy aloqalar ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ikki mamlakatning oliy rahbarlari o'zaro dostona aloqalarni rivojlantirishni maqsad qilganlar. Bu hamkorlik siyosiy mulkchilikda, xalqaro tashkilotlarda, terrorizm va fundamentalizmga qarshi kurashda ham jiddiy muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan. Barcha bu sabablarga ko'ra, O'zbekiston va Hindiston o'rtasidagi aloqalar katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, ikki mamlakatning siyosiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy qo'llanmalarining yanada rivojlanishi uchun zarurdir.



O'zbekiston va Hindiston o'rtasidagi oliy ta'lim tizimi bo'yicha tadqiqotlar, bu ikki mamlakatning ta'lim sohasidagi o'zaro hamkorlikni oshirishga yo'naltirilgan. Bu tadqiqotlar, o'quv rejalarini muqobil tasdiqlash, talabalarni almashish va almashinuvni rivojlantirish, pedagogik metodika va texnologiyalarni almashtirish hamda talaba almashtirish bo'yicha tajribalar almashinuvi bilan bog'liq masalalarga javob topishga yordam beradi. Tadqiqotlar odatda oliy ta'lim muassasalari, universitetlar, institutlar va ilmiy markazlarda amalga oshiriladi. Bu tadqiqotlarda, ta'limning umumiy sifati, talabalar va professor-o'qituvchilar uchun qo'llanmalar va resurslar, darslik materiallari va boshqa ta'lim vositalarining eksport-importini yaxshilash hamda ta'lim rejalarini rivojlantirish bo'yicha maslahatlar berilishi kuzatiladi. O'zbekiston va Hindiston o'rtasidagi oliy ta'lim tizimi bo'yicha tadqiqotlar esa ikki mamlakatning bir-biri bilan ta'tilgani bilan bog'liqdir. Bu tadqiqotlarda iqtisodiy aloqa, diplomatik aloqa, akademik almashtirish, talabalar va professor-o'qituvchilar almashinuvi, hamkorlikning texnologik sohasidagi imkoniyatlarni oshirish va boshqalar kabi chora-tadbirlar o'tkazilishi rejalashtiriladi. O'zbekiston va Hindiston oliy ta'lim tizimi bo'yicha tadqiqotlar, ikki mamlakatning ta'lim sohasidagi mustaqilligi va rivojlanishiga yo'naltirilgan. Bu tadqiqotlar orqali, ta'lim sohasida yangiliklar almashinuvi, pedagogik metodika va texnologiyalarning o'zaro almashinuvi yaxshilanadi va yanada rivojlanadi. O'zbekiston va Hindiston o'rtasidagi oliy ta'lim tizimi bo'yicha tadqiqotlar, ikki mamlakatning oliy ta'lim sohasida qanday hamkorlik qilishlari va o'zaro almashinuvi haqida ma'lumotlar berishga yordam beradi.

Tadqiqotlar, ikki mamlakatning oliy ta'lim sohasidagi o'rta ma'lumotlarini muhokama qiladi, masalan, universitetlarning tashkil etilishi, o'quv dasturlari va ko'rsatkichlari, talabalar uchun imkoniyatlarni ta'minlash va boshqa asosiy mavzularni o'z ichiga oladi. Tadqiqotchilar O'zbekiston va Hindistonning oliy ta'lim sohasidagi tushunchalarini solishtirish uchun shaxsiy muloqotlar olib boradilar. Bu muloqotlar orqali ular oliy ta'lim tizimining muammolarini identifikatsiya qilish va ularni hal qilish yo'llarini aniqlash imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi.

Bundan tashqari, tadqiqotchilar O'zbekiston va Hindistondagi oliy ta'lim institutlari bilan hamkorlik qilishadi. Ular bu institutlarning ilmiy kadrlar bilan suhbatlashib, ularga ilmiy tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirish uchun imkoniyatlar beradi.

Tadqiqotlar natijasida, O'zbekiston va Hindiston o'rtasidagi oliy ta'lim tizimi haqida ma'lumotlar olish va o'zaro almashish imkoniyatlari oshiriladi. Bu esa ikki mamlakatning oliy ta'lim sohasidagi rivojlanishiga muhim hissa qo'shadi.

O'zbekiston va Hindiston o'rtasidagi oliy ta'lim tizimi munosabatlar.

O'zbekiston va Hindistonning oliy ta'lim tizimlari o'rtasida bir nechta munosabatlar mavjud. Bu munosabatlar diplomatik, akademik, kulturologik, tarixiy va boshqa sohalarda amalga oshiriladi.

Diplomatik munosabatlar: O'zbekiston va Hindiston hukumatlari oliy ta'lim sohasida hamkorlik qilishga tomonidan imzolangan bir nechta shartnomalar bor. Bu shartnomalar orqali ikki mamlakat o'quvchilarining almashinuvini yanada rivojlantirish maqsadida o'quv markazlarini almashtirishi, professor-ustozlar almashinuvi, ilmiy tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirish va boshqa kooperatsiya turlarini muvozanatlashni ta'minlaydi.



Akademik munosabatlar: Oliy ta'lim sohasida O'zbekiston va Hindiston universitetlari o'tkazgan bir nechta hamkorlik tadbirlari mavjud. Bu tadbirlar orqali ikki mamlakatning talabalari va professor-ustozlari almashinuvi amalga oshiriladi. Shuningdek, ilmiy konferentsiyalar, seminarlar, ishlab chiqarish tartibidagi yig'ilishlar ham amalga oshiriladi. Kulturologik munosabatlar: O'zbekiston va Hindiston kultura va san'at sohasida hamkorlikni rivojlantirish maqsadida turli tadbirlar amalga oshiriladi. Bu tadbirlar orqali ikki mamlakatning kultura, adabiyot, musiqa, kinematografiya va boshqa sohalarda bir-birining tajriba va bilimidan foydalanish imkoniyatlari yaratiladi. Tarixiy munosabatlar: O'zbekiston va Hindiston tarixiy obidalari o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni rivojlantirish maqsadida hamkorlik amalga oshiriladi. Bu munosabatlar orqali tarixiy tadqiqotlar, mualliflar almashinuvi, tarixiyizmning taraqqiyoti bilan bog'liq olib boriladi.

Munosabatlarning barcha bu sohalardagi hamkorlikni ko'p tomonlama rivojlantirishga xizmat qilishi kutilmoqda. Bu davrda O'zbekiston va Hindiston oliy ta'lim tizimlari ikki mamlakatning mustaqillikdan keyin hamkorlikni yanada rivojlantirmoqda.

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THE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DOCTRINE OF SUFISM AND
HUMAN PROBLEMS IN IT

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Abstract: *In this article, the philosophical ideas and theories put forward in Sufism were analyzed, and the views of Sufism scholars about the essence of man and his human qualities were studied. The importance of human morality and spiritual growth was considered on the example of the works of mystic scholars.*

Keywords: *Sufism, Ghazali, Sufism ethics, Sufism spirituality, man, anthropology.*

In every era of human history, that is, from ancient times to the present day, the study of man and his essence has been relevant. The main goals of man were to study himself, try to understand himself, determine the beneficial and harmful aspects for man, the appearance of man, his ugly and beautiful aspects, etc. . As the whole existence is reflected in the human mind, Sufism also focuses on the issue of consciousness, which requires the study of important components of consciousness. Also, human mind, heart, spirituality, morality, and social characteristics were studied. In particular, human philosophy is formed in Sufism.

Currently, the teachings of Sufism are being researched in every way both in world science and by scientists of our country. In particular, in the world, research is being conducted in many priority areas related to the study of the essence of the philosophy of Sufism, the identification of its ontological and epistemological aspects, and the study of its foundations as a doctrine and science.

Philosophical, ethical, axiological, ontological aspects of Sufism, religious foundations, historical importance in society and people's life, attitude to human problems, issues of religious and worldly beauty have greatly increased attention to the topic.

The works of V.V. Bartold, Ye.E. Bertels, A.N. Boldirev, V.A. Gordlevsky, A. Guliyev, I.P. Petrushevsky, A.T. Tagirzhanovlar, V.V. Lavsky, A. Tamimdari, E.A. Frolova from the CIS scientists explain various aspects of Sufism.

Uzbek scientists I. Mominov, M. Khairullayev, M. Baratov, V. Zohidov also paid special attention to the philosophy of Sufism. The scientific researches and translations of many scientists such as G.Mahmudova, S.Karimov, M.Khajiyeva, K.Kattayev, and also, N.Komilov, I.Haqqul, S.Olim, S.Sayfullah, Sh. Sirojiddinov, B. Valikhovjaye, O. Usman, E. Karimov, R. Shodiyev, U. Abilov, G. Navruzova, on the history, philosophy and literature of Sufism have enriched Uzbek science with new information on Sufism. Scientific research works of A. Samadov, O. Gaybullayev, M. Melikova, J.Kholmo'minov, M.Norova, L.Karimova, M.Norqobilov, O.Urakova and others are among them. In our research, the philosophical methodology of man in Sufism philosophy was considered as an object of research.



In the teachings of Sufism (ilm al-tasawuf) in the 13th-14th centuries, a state of "philosophizing" occurs. During this period, many thinkers and learned Sufis grew up, they connected Sufism with philosophy. In particular, Ibn al-Arabi, Abu Hamid Muhammad Ghazali, Farididdin Attar, Aziziddin Nasafi, Yahya Suhrawardi, Ibn Sabain, Abdurazzaq Koshani, Abdulkarim Jili, Mahmud Shabustari, Jalaluddin Rumi, Abdurrahman Jami, Abdulkadir Bedil and others. Many new views on the universe and man, death and life, will and free will, image and meaning, mind and spirit, time and time, human essence are expressed in their work. There is probably not a single work in which views, ideas and theories related to human issues are not reflected in the works of mystics. They reveal the multifaceted aspects of a person in different aspects. Sufi scholars deeply study human morality, spirituality, social qualities, and in general all internal and external aspects related to a person.

Sufism is a philosophical doctrine that emerged in the second half of the 7th century, and those who practice this doctrine are called Sufis. In Sufism, the essence of things and events, nature, society, being, and man is studied and defined based on pure Islamic traditions, and secondly, the laws of the objective world apply to the essence of each studied object. For example, if we consider the issue of human essence in Sufism, it shows the unique aspects of Islamic anthropology. According to Islamic teachings, every person is born a Muslim, but his parents, the culture that "exists" in space and time, "forms" him into a Jew, a Christian, a Buddhist, etc., as a result, It is said that people of Muslim, Buddhist and Christian quality will appear. Religious and secular views on the creation of man are based. In Sufism, the question of man is also in the central place, it is possible to see that any other problems are directly and indirectly related to man.

Sufism is, firstly, a variant of religious anthropology, in which man and the universe are considered as an organic unity, secondly, Sufism elevates man to high positions and creates the ground for his spiritual growth, and thirdly, Sufism develops a mystical model of man, which includes three elements includes: body, mind, spirit.

It is evaluated as "the science of Sufism - spiritual power", in which the perfect human being is called "ruhul-qudus" (Suhrawardi), the human being is a beautiful being, a beautiful being, a beautiful form, and people are called "seekers of truth". is described. After reaching the spiritual status of a person, love, love, pain and sorrow of love are formed in him (divine love, love of God), he can train his ego, control his desires, become the owner of a strong will, and achieve spiritual elevation. human spirituality is formed. The spirituality of humanity is the moral criteria formed among people, self-awareness, the issue of education and humanity, the fight for humanity, knowing one's place and value in the world, existence and total beings. [1.105]

"Allah created the mind and placed it in the light. He put knowledge on the body of the mind. He gave Fahm (intuition) to the soul of the mind. He placed asceticism and piety in him, a person should also know that "the past days belong to those who lived in the past. Tomorrow is not ours either. The day is today. It is necessary to appreciate this day, know its value, and not spend your life in the service of the self, away from the service of servitude. Every day and night he calls out to us with his tongue: "O son of Adam! Don't miss the opportunity. We are at your service. Not even a minute of the past day can be



returned. Open your eyes! One day, you too will be among those who have been forgotten. What are you going to see? Are you ready for death with everything you do? [2.14-15]

A person has the ability to know, to exist, to be enlightened, to be moral, "sometimes he comes from external purity to inner purity. Sometimes, on the contrary, the inner purity is manifested outwardly, the equalization of the two is perfection, which happens with knowing, familiarity. Knowing God is true enlightenment. That is why arif is an enlightened person, a perfect person.

Philosopher scientist B.S. Rajneesh, known for his Sufi ideas. The most important element of man is his soul, which originates from God and is the "expression" of God in man. This is the essence of man, only begotten of God. If a person identifies himself with his soul, that is, with God, he can acquire higher knowledge [3]. In this, Sufism is very close to Plato's doctrine of ideas, that is, the doctrine of ideas that are the soul (essence) of visible things. According to Plato, when he lived in the "heaven", he met with the spirits of other things, thought about them, therefore the knowledge of the essence of any object was hidden in him. That's why you need to look for the truth from yourself. This idea is also expressed in Sufism.

Azizuddin Nasafi taught his student: "Darvish, the first and final knowledge is hidden in you, everything you seek, look at yourself, why do you look outside? Knowledge that reaches your heart through your ears is like dry water that you take from someone else's well and pour into your own well, but that water does not last far. Not only does it not last long, but it quickly rots and causes serious and unbearable diseases. Darvesh, this pain turns into pride and increases love for career... Dervesh, no matter what kind of person he is, there is still a well inside him, but it is not visible. It is necessary to clean the well and make the water clear".[4] All famous mystics have put forward their views on the need to gradually purify that "inner well". But for this, it is necessary to free a person from the requirements of mass culture instilled by society, to make sure that God himself speaks in it. It is possible only if you transfer his "I" from the field of consciousness to the field of spirit. The famous Russian philosopher V. S. Solovyov wrote about this: "But in man, in addition to animal nature and socio-moral laws, there is a third, higher principle - spiritual, mystical or divine ... This third, and in the True order - to specific requirements the first element possessed is absolutely natural to man for his wholeness as a being, for his participation in the supreme divine principle, and for mediating between him and the world. If the two lower elements, which are natural in their place - animal nature and social law, are taken separately from the top and relied on instead, they become unnatural. [5.185]

In this sense, a person creates his second self. If the first birth (the birth of the body) is by the parents, the second birth - the birth of the individual - is born by the society, the third and last birth is the birth of the Perfect Man (saint). He explains these three stages as being accomplished only through his own efforts.

As the Sufis say: "Until you die, you are not born." Here it is not about the death of the body, but about the transition of quantitative changes to qualitative changes in existence, that is, saying goodbye to the old life and stepping into a new life. If a complete change occurs, then a person ceases to be an individual, that is, a product of society. Now he will have no nationality, no party affiliation, no positions and titles, no orders and diplomas, no



state citizenship. He receives the citizenship of a Supreme spiritual being, becomes a part of God. This is the final point of his journey in space. This is the goal of human existence, and the means to achieve this goal is the spiritual path under the guidance of a teacher. [6.71] This idea is a variant of the religious anthropology of the Sufi doctrine of man, which is based on the three principles of human existence - physical, confirms the concept of the unity of social and spiritual. But the principle of spiritual superiority is the primary factor in this triad. The human soul is not defined much in Sufism, it is considered to be the work of God, but special attention is paid to the issue of human thinking and thinking.

In his work "Ihya Ulumid-Din", Ghazali invites people to think and observe: Luqman used to sit alone for a long time. The Mawlasi (the freed slave) passed in front of him and said: "O Luqman, you are sitting alone, if you were to sit with people, they would give you uns-ulfat." Luqman said: "In the time of solitude, thoughts are quickly understood, long thinking leads to the path of paradise." Zahr Ibn Munabbih says: "A person's thoughts are sustained only if he knows, only he who acts knows." [7.3]

"Sleep little, talk little. Not to talk nonsense, not to hurt people and other creatures, and to do little work - all this means giving in to the whims of the ego. A person who sleeps less will have the ability to understand correctly. A poor man survives a series of disasters. A person who does not cause suffering to humans and other creatures will achieve a number of goals. A person with a small throat can easily overcome the sensual desires of the soul. Overeating blinds the soul, it causes the disappearance of human qualities. A little food brightens the soul. Greediness and continuous satiety distance a person from Allah. ...Don't kill your hearts by eating and drinking until you're full! The heart is like a sprout. Just as a plant turns yellow when given too much water and stops growing, so the soul dies from excess water, such a person does not have pure thoughts and human characteristics. He compares many things and events with man, saying that you should think about the human being, think about the house of the world, not the rich man's house, look at the water, look at the creatures in the water, think about the animal, and know the difference between yourself and him.

In many studies of Sufism, Eastern and Western thinkers consider the influence of Islam and, in particular, Sufism on other Eastern and Western philosophical schools. In the course of its formation and development, Sufism has absorbed elements of various schools of thought and currents for various reasons. The main reasons for this are, first of all, the spread of Sufism in a wide geographical area, as well as the belief in Sufism by representatives of different cultures, religions, peoples and professions.

It is known that Sufism was born not as a political trend, but as a teaching, a science, its main goal is the question of human self-knowledge and spiritual growth, in the shortest possible time plab intellectual forces united. There are different reasons why different strata of society prefer Sufism in historical space and time. This is mainly due to the fact that Sufism considers various ways and means permissible for its main goal - the realization of God. This unique feature of Sufism has led to its recognition in the West, more precisely in Europe.

The influence of Sufism on Western civilization can be observed in three directions: the first direction is the influence of Western and European thinkers by the advanced ideas



of Sufism. Sufi literature, or rather, Sufi poetry, plays an important role in this; the second direction is the study and research of various aspects of Sufism, in which the services of orientalists and translators are great; the third direction is the formation of Sufi schools and various currents in Western and European countries. Abu Hamid Muhammad Ghazali is a prominent representative of Sufism, who had a great impact on the worldview of some circles in Europe. His work "Revival of the Sciences of Faith" reached Europe in 1950 and left a great impression on the thoughts and beliefs of R. Marty, F. Aquinas, Pascal and other scientists.

The political, economic, social and cultural events taking place in the modern world are fundamentally changing the image of human life and the world community as a whole. The impact of these events is manifested mainly in the spheres of ethics, culture, religion and communication. This phenomenon can be observed in the form of change or devaluation of moral life, demoralization and immorality of society, individualism, selfishness, nihilism, moral poverty, moral rudeness, weakening of the foundations of the traditional family institution. Changes in family values, neglect of customs and traditions, increased aggression are observed in the destruction of communication between generations. Therefore, it is necessary to get acquainted with the experiences of our ancestors aimed at the problems of increasing human knowledge, raising his morality and spirituality. After all, in the teachings of Sufism, there are many spiritual experiences that are necessary for living life with awareness in modern life, for self-knowledge.

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EKOLOGIK MIGRANTLARNING XALQARO-HUQUQIY MAQOMI: QIYOSIY-
HUQUQIY TAHLIL

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada ekologik migratsiya xalqaro huquqiy maqomini tartibga solishning nazariy asoslari, ekologik sabablarga ko'ra harakatlanuvchi shaxslar tushunchasining atamalari va ta'riflari, ekologik migrantlar toifalari va ularning nazariy va amaliy jihatlari, insonning ekologik huquqlarini tan olish va mustahkamlash ekologik muhojirlarning xalqaro huquqiy maqomini belgilashning zaruriy shartlariga bag'ishlangan. Maqolada ekologik migrant tushunchasi, ekologik migrantlarning qochqinlar, mehnat muhojirlari va boshqa shaxslardan farqi atroflicha o'rganib chiqilgan, hamda mazkur yo'nalishda Xalqaro tajriba o'rganilgan holda amalga oshirilishi lozim bo'lgan maqsad va vazifalar xususida atroflicha to'xtalib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ekologik migrant, geologik jarayonlar, Xalqaro Migratsiya Tashkiloti(XMT), BMT Qochqinlar bo'yicha Oliy komissarligi, BMT Qochqinlar bo'yicha agentligi, ekologik muammolar.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STATUS OF ECOLOGICAL MIGRANTS: A
COMPARATIVE LEGAL ANALYSIS

Abstract: *The article deals with the theoretical foundations of regulating the international legal status of ecological migration, the terms and definitions of the concept of persons moving for environmental reasons, the categories of ecological migrants and their theoretical and practical aspects, the recognition and strengthening of human ecological rights, and the necessary conditions for determining the international legal status of ecological migrants. In the article, the concept of ecological migrant, the difference of ecological migrants from refugees, labor migrants and other persons has been studied in detail, and the goals and tasks that should be implemented in this direction have been studied in detail.*

Keywords: *Ecological migrant, geological processes, International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNHCR, UN Refugee Agency, environmental problems.*

Dunyoda sanoat jadal rivojlanayotgan XXI asrda ekologik kun tartibi birinchi o'ringa chiqadi.

Biz avlodlarga sog'lom muhit qoldirishimiz kerak. Buning uchun tabiatga ehtiyotkorlik bilan munosabatda bo'lish, nafaqat bugungi kun haqida o'ylash, harakat qilish kerak.

(Shavkat Mirziyoev)

Asosiy xalqaro ekologik muammolardan biri okean suvlaridagi zaharli kimyoviy va radioaktiv moddalar, cho'llanish jarayonining davom etayotganligi va kuchayishi, sayyora, tropik o'rmonlar va shimoliy qor maydonining qisqarishi, Yer aholisining haddan tashqari



ko'payishi va boshqa sabablar tufayli grinhaus gazlari natijasida kuchaygan tabiiy geologik jarayonlar, atmosferaning kimyoviy ifloslanishi, okeanlarning ifloslanishi va neft mahsulotlari tufayli okean suvlari xususiyatlarining o'zgarishi natijasida iqlim o'zgarishi muammosidir. Iqlim o'zgarishi masalalari global kun tartibida birinchi o'rinda turadi. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti Bosh kotibi iqlim o'zgarishiga qarshi kurashda doimo birdamlik va hamjihatlikka chaqiradi¹⁰. Iqlim o'zgarishi aholining ko'chishiga shu qadar katta tahdid solmoqdaki, bu oldin kuzatilmagan darajada hisoblanadi. Ko'chirilganlarning umumiy soni qancha bo'lishini hech kim aniq ayta olmasa ham, ehtimol, o'n millionlab odamlar bo'lishi mumkinligi taxmin qilinmoqda¹¹. Afsuski, ko'plab hukumatlar, xalqaro tashkilotlar va institutlar hozirda bu chaqiruvga javob berishga tayyor emas va moddiy texnik bazasi ham mavjud emas. Iqlim bilan bog'liq migratsiyani hal qilishning yagona yechimi yo'q, chunki ekologik migratsiyaning aniq bir ildiz sababi bo'lmaydi. Misol uchun, bir kun kelib Tinch okeani orollari va Bangladesh aholisi dengiz sathining ko'tarilishi sababli o'z yurtidan ketishga majbur bo'ladi, bu jarayon yashash uchun qulay maydonni kamaytiradi. Janubiy Amerika, ehtimol, qurg'oqchilikka duchor bo'ladi, bu esa hosildorlikni pasaytiradi. Dunyoni ushbu potentsial seysmik siljishlardan himoya qilish uchun olimlar ekologik muhojirlarning ahvoriga jiddiy e'tibor qaratish va bu jarayonni ilg'or rejalashtirishni tavsiya etadi. Iqlim o'zgarishi sababli yashash joyini o'zgartirish turli omillar ta'sirida yuzaga keladi. Bu omillar dengiz sathining ko'tarilishi va haroratning oshishi kabi bevosita atrof-muhitning ta'siri yoki tanqis resurslar va iqtisodiy tanazzullarning kuchayishi kabi bilvosita ta'sir bo'lishi mumkin. Xalqaro Migratsiya Tashkiloti(XMT) ekologik migratsiyaning uch turini tavsiflagan:

1. To'satdan ekologik ofat natijasida yuzaga kelgan;
2. Atrof-muhitning asta-sekin buzilishi natijasida yuzaga kelgan;
3. Kelajakda iqlim bilan bog'liq tahdidlardan qochish natijasida yuzaga kelgan¹².

Xalqaro miqyosda ekologik muammolarning oqibatlarini kamaytirish va bartaraf etish maqsadida inson faoliyatining atrof-muhitga ta'sirini kamaytirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar faol ishlab chiqilmoqda va amalga oshirilmoqda. Biroq, odatdagi yashash joyidan tashqariga ko'chib o'tishga majbur bo'lgan shaxslarning huquqlarini himoya qilish muammosiga ekologik muhojirlarning huquqlariga yetarlicha e'tibor berilmayapti. Ekologik muhojirlar ham transchegaraviy qochqinlar, ham ichki ko'chirilganlar (IKO) bo'ladi, ularning bir joydan ikkichi bir joyga harakati tanqis resurslar va o'zi shunday ham kam er uchun mojaroning kuchayishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Atrof-muhit migratsiyasiga qarshi siyosat va moliyaviy choralarni ishlab chiquvchi Osiyo taraqqiyot banki loyihasi iqlim o'zgarishi Osiyo va Tinch okeanidagi ekologik buzilishlar tufayli majburiy migratsiyani kuchaytirishini aniqladi. Biroq, o'z vaqtida qabul qilingan siyosat va dasturlar bunday migratsiyani tahdiddan turmush sharoitini yaxshilash va barqaror rivojlanishga ko'maklashish

¹⁰ Страница Генерального секретаря ООН официального сайта ООН. URL: <https://www.un.org/sg/ru> (дата обращения 01.10.2018). – Режим доступа: свободный. – Текст: электронный.

¹¹ Environmental and Energy Study Institute. 1112 16th Street, NW, Suite 300. Washington, DC 20036. (202) 628-1400. www.eesi.org

¹² Environmental and Energy Study Institute. 1112 16th Street, NW, Suite 300. Washington, DC 20036. (202) 628-1400. www.eesi.org



imkoniyatiga aylantirishi mumkin. Loyiha zaif jamiyat a'zolarining salohiyati va chidamliligini oshirish muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Osiyo va Tinch okeani mintaqasi iqlim o'zgarishidan eng jiddiy ta'sir ko'rsatadigan global mintaqalardan biri bo'lishi kutilmoqda, eng og'ir zarar Tinch okeani, Janubiy Osiyo va Janubi-Sharqiy Osiyoda kuzatilishi mumkin. Qattiq ob-havoning ta'siri allaqachon sezilmoqda. 2010-yilda mintaqadagi 30 milliondan ortiq kishi ekologik ofatlar, jumladan, suv toshqini va bo'ronlar tufayli o'z uyini tark etgan. Ko'chirilganlarning ko'pchiligi keyinchalik suv toshqini pasaygach, uylariga qaytgan bo'lsa-da, ba'zilar boshqa joyda xavfsizroq hayot izlashga qaror qilgani yoki shunchaki o'z jamoalariga qaytib kela olmagan uchun migrant bo'ldi. Mintaqa ekologik xavf-xatarlarga juda moyil bo'lib, har qanday hududda, ayniqsa, qirg'oq bo'ylab eng yuqori aholi zichligiga ega va qashshoqlikda eng ko'p odamlar yashaydi. Dunyo miqyosida past balandlikdagi qirg'oq zonalarida eng ko'p aholi istiqomat qiladigan 10 mamlakatdan 8 tasi shu mintaqada joylashgan. Atrof-muhit omillari ta'siri ostidagi migratsiya hokimiyat mutasaddilaridan shoshilinch e'tibor talab qiladigan jiddiy tashvishga aylanmoqda. Hozirda amalga oshirilayotgan siyosat choralari zarar ko'rgan jamoalarda chidamlilikni, jamoalarni qabul qilish qobiliyatini oshirish va ichki va tashqi migratsiyaning tartibli, yaxshi boshqariladigan oqimini rag'batlantirish orqali kelgusi yillarda gumanitar inqirozlar paydo bo'lishining oldini oladi. XXI asr boshlarida 20-25 millionga yaqin odam ekologik sabablarga ko'ra fuqarolik davlati doirasida ko'chirilganligi qayd etilgan¹³. 2008-yildan 2010-yilgacha tabiiy ofatlar natijasida 95 millionga yaqin odam o'z fuqaroligi bo'yicha ko'chirildi¹⁴. Keyingi yillarda esa bu ko'rsatkich sal pasayganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. 2012-yilda toshqin, bo'ron va zilzila kabi ofatlar tufayli 32,4 million kishi uyini tashlab ketishga majbur bo'lgan. Osiyo, G'arbiy va Markaziy Afrika eng katta yukni ko'targan bo'lsa-da, 1,3 million kishi boy mamlakatlarga ko'chirildi, ayniqsa AQShga ko'chib o'tgan ekologik migrantlar ko'pchilikni tashkil qiladi. Favqulodda vaziyatlar tufayli ko'chirilganlar va ko'chib ketish xavfi ostida bo'lgan migrantlarga insonparvarlik, rivojlanish va inson huquqlari muammolarini yaxshiroq hal qilish uchun hukumatlar va nodavlat tashkilotlarning xabardorligini oshirish va xabardor qilishni davom ettirish ko'zda tutilgan¹⁵.

Birinchi marta ekologik migratsiya muammosini xalqaro huquqiy tartibga solishdagi bo'shliq Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining Qochqinlar bo'yicha Oliy Komissarligi boshqarmasining (BMT Qochqinlar bo'yicha Oliy komissarligi, BMT Qochqinlar bo'yicha agentligi) 2010-yildagi "Xalqaro huquqiy himoya va ularga javob berishdagi bo'shliqlar" hisobotida qayd etilgan. 1-sessiya "Xalqaro himoyadagi kamchiliklar va uni amalga oshirish" deb nomlanadi va BMT Qochqinlar bo'yicha Oliy komissarligi "ayrim toifadagi shaxslarning xalqaro huquqiy maqomi belgilanishi mumkin emas, bu birinchi navbatda iqlim o'zgarishi

¹³ Forced Migration Review, №20, May 2004, p. 40. URL:

<http://www.fmreview.org/sites/fmr/files/FMRdownloads/en/sustainable-livelihoods.pdf> (date of access: 01.10.2018).

– Mode of access: free. – Text: electronic.

¹⁴ Displacement due to natural hazard-induced disasters. Global estimates for 2009 and 2010, June 2011, P. 14-15.

Norwegian Refugee Council's Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (NRC-IDMC). URL:

https://www.preventionweb.net/files/20220_idmcnaturaldisasters200920101.pdf (date of access: 01.10.2018). –

Mode of access: free. – Text: electronic.

¹⁵ URL: <https://www.preventionweb.net/publication/people-displaced-disasters-global-estimates-2012>



natijasida ko'chirilgan shaxslarga tegishli" deb hisoblaydi¹⁶. Xalqaro huquq ekologik muhojirlarni huquqlari xalqaro darajada ta'minlanishi mumkin bo'lgan shaxslarning har qanday toifasiga kiritmaydi va ularga maxsus xalqaro huquqiy maqom bermagan. Ekologik muhojirlar "huquqiy maqomga ega emasligi va shunga ko'ra, hech qanday yordamga yoki huquqlarini himoya qilishga umid qila olmasligi" sababli, ekologik sabablarga ko'ra harakatlar sonining ko'payishi sharoitida xalqaro hamjamiyat oldida ekologik muhojirlarning xalqaro huquqiy maqomini belgilash va ta'minlash vazifa turibdi. Rasmiy ta'rifning yo'qligi ekologik migrantlarni Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining 1951-yildagi Qochqinlar to'g'risidagi konvensiyasi bilan kafolatlangan huquqiy himoyani, xususan, qaytarib yubormaslik (vatanga majburan qaytishdan himoya qilish) va harakat erkinligi, shuningdek, yordamdan keng foydalanish huquqlarini rad etadi. Ekologik jarayonlar eng ko'p ta'sir ko'rsatadigan mamlakatlar bilan quruqlik chegaralarining nisbiy yo'qligiga qaramay, iqlim tufayli kelib chiqqan migratsiya Qo'shma Shtatlarga ta'sir qilish ehtimoli yuqori. Atrof-muhit omillari ta'siri ostida migratsiya qaror qabul qiluvchilardan shoshilinch e'tibor talab qiladigan jiddiy tashvishga aylanmoqda. AQShga borayotgan ekologik migrantlarning eng ko'pi Osiyo va Tinch okeanidan boradi va Osiyo va Tinch keng va tez ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy o'zgarishlarni boshdan kechirmoqda. Bu yerda 4 milliard odam istiqomat qiladi, bu insoniyatning beshdan uch qismini tashkil qiladi. Shuningdek, u butun dunyo bo'ylab xalqaro migrantlarning eng muhim manbai hisoblanadi.

Bizning fikrimizcha, "ekologik migrant" atamasi eng to'g'ri va aniq tarif hisoblanadi. Hozirgacha ushbu atama o'rniga "atrof-muhitning yomonlashuvi tufayli ko'chib o'tayotgan migrantlar" atamasi qo'llanilgan, chunki "atrof-muhit" atamasi o'rganilayotgan shaxslar toifasining ko'chishi sabablari doirasini aks ettiruvchi atamadir. Xuddi shunday pozitsiyani mahalliy olimlar D.V. Ivanov va D.K. Bekyashevlar ham qo'llab quvvatlagan, ammo ular "migrantlar" atamasi o'rniga "qochoqlar" atamasini ishlatadilar. Biroq, hozirgi zamon ruhiga mos va xos atama "ekologik migrant" atamasi hisoblanadi degan fikrdamiz.

2016-yilning oxiriga kelib, 65 milliondan ortiq odam ichki ko'chirilgan yoki qochqin bo'lgan, bu Ikkinchi Jahon urushi tugaganidan beri har qanday boshqa davrdan ko'proqni tashkil etadi¹⁷. Har yili 26,4 millionga yaqin odam tabiiy ofatlar tufayli o'z uyini tark etadi, bu soniyada bir kishiga to'g'ri keladi¹⁸. Insoniyat doimiy ravishda migratsiya muammosiga duch keladi. "Ba'zilar yangi iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar va istiqbollarni izlab harakat qilishadi. Boshqalar esa qurolli to'qnashuvlar, qashshoqlik, oziq-ovqat ta'minoti, ta'qiblar, terrorizm yoki inson huquqlari buzilishidan qochmoqda. Yana boshqalar, iqlim o'zgarishi yoki tabiiy ofatlarning yoki boshqa atrof-muhit omillarining salbiy oqibatlarini oldini olish uchun

¹⁶ UNHCR. *Guidelines on Temporary Protection or Stay Arrangements*. – P.3. [Electronic resource] // Content Management System of the UNHCR Emergency Handbook. – Mode of access: <https://clck.ru/KqALd> (Date of access: 01.10.2018).

¹⁷ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). *Global trends: Forced displacement in 2016*. URL: <https://www.unhcr.org/5943e8a34.pdf> (Date of access: 01.10.2018); United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA). *Global humanitarian overview 2017*. URL: https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/GHO_2017.pdf (Date of access: 01.10.2018).

¹⁸ Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC). Norwegian Refugee Council. *Global Estimates 2015: People displaced by disasters*. URL: <http://www.internal-displacement.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/GE-2015-HighlightsFINAL.pdf> (date of access: 01.10.2018). – Mode of access: free. – Text: electronic.



kurashmoqda¹⁹. Iqlim o'zgarishi bo'yicha hukumatlararo panel (IO'BHP) tomonidan 2014-yil Beshinchi baholash hisobotida iqlim o'zgarishi haqiqatan ham ro'y berayotgani va antropogen gringhaus gazlari emissiyasi iqlim o'zgarishining asosiy sababi ekanligini tan olgan²⁰. Xalqaro hamjamiyat ekologik muammolarning soni va intensivligi ortib borayotganidan xavotirda va iqlim o'zgarishining ta'siri inson huquqlaridan to'liq va samarali foydalanishga bevosita tahdid solayotganini tan oladi²¹. Atrof-muhit o'zgarishining salbiy oqibatlari shunchalik halokatli bo'lishi mumkinki, butun shtatlar yoki ularning alohida hududlari yashash uchun yaroqsiz holga kelishi mumkin. Bu kichik orol davlatlari va past tog'li mamlakatlarga (masalan, Kiribati Respublikasi, Maldiv orollari, Marshall orollari, Mikroneziya Federativ Shtatlari, Nauru Respublikasi, Palau Respublikasi, Seyshel orollari, Sulaymon orollari)ga taalluqlidir. Bu esa, ushbu shtatlarning aholisi xavfsizroq va yashash uchun maqbulroq hududlar va hududlarga ko'chib o'tishga majbur bo'lishiga olib keladi. Biroq, "biron-bir davlat o'z hududiga bunday muhojirlarni joylashtirish uchun xalqaro huquqda bevosita xalqaro majburiyat yo'q"²². Har bir davlat «shu davlatning xalqaro majburiyatlarini inobatga olgan holda o'z hududiga kimni qabul qilish kerakligini belgilashga suveren huquqqa ega»²³.

Iqlim o'zgarishi sababli transchegaraviy harakatga oid qonunchilik hujjatini ishlab chiqish taklifi yangi qoidalar va tamoyillarni yaratadi hamda amaldagi xalqaro huquqdagi ko'plab bo'shliqlarni bartaraf qiladi. Ekologik muhojirlarning xalqaro huquqiy maqomini mustahkamlashga oid yuqorida keltirilgan pozitsiyalar bilan bir qatorda migrantlarning inson huquqlari bo'yicha sobiq maxsus ma'ruzachisi F.Krepo tomonidan taklif etilgan ekologik muhojirlarni xalqaro himoya qilish varianti alohida qiziqish uyg'otadi. F.Krepo iqlim o'zgarishining salbiy ta'siri migratsiyaga ta'siri va bunday ta'sir yanada yaqqol namoyon bo'layotganiga e'tibor qaratgan bo'lsa-da, u "ekologik sabablarga ko'ra shunday holga kelgan migrantlarni maxsus taqsimlash ideal qaror bo'lmasligi mumkin" ta'kidlaydi²⁴.

Xulosa o'rnida ta'kidlash lozimki, ekologik muhojirlarning xarakterli belgilarining tasnifi orqali ekologik migrantlar va maqomi xalqaro huquqda mustahkamlangan boshqa toifadagi shaxslar o'rtasidagi farqni ko'rsatadi. Ekologik migrantlarning xususiyatlarini tushunish ularning xalqaro huquqiy maqomi doirasida ekologik muhojirlarga qanday huquq va erkinliklar berilishi kerakligini aniqlash imkonini beradi. Hozirgi vaqtda insonning ekologik huquqlari umuminsoniy darajada rasman tan olinmagan va mustahkamlanmaganligiga qaramay, xalqaro hamjamiyat inson huquqlaridan to'liq va

¹⁹ ГА ООН, Резолюция от 19 сентября 2016 г., Нью-Йоркская декларация о беженцах и мигрантах: офиц. текст // A/RES/70/302.

²⁰ Воздействие изменения климата на осуществление права на здоровье. URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/RU/Issues/HRAndClimateChange/Pages/RightHealth.aspx> (дата обращения 01.10.2018). – Режим доступа: свободный. – Текст: электронный; Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2014: *Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Core Writing Team, R.K. Pachauri and L.A. Meyer (eds.)]. – Geneva, Switzerland. URL: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/syr/> (date of access: 01.10.2018). – Mode of access: free. – Text: electronic.

²¹ Воздействие изменения климата на осуществление права на здоровье.

²² Васильева А.А. Указ. соч. С. 104.

²³ ГА ООН, Резолюция от 21 декабря 2016 г., Международная миграция и развитие. : офиц. текст // A/RES/71/237. § 29.

²⁴ *Права человека мигрантов* : офиц. текст // A/67/299. § 65.



samarali foydalanish atrof-muhit holatiga bog'liqligini tan oladi. Biroq, insonning kafolatlangan huquqlari va asosiy erkinliklarini amalga oshirishiga ta'sir qiluvchi atrof-muhit holatining doimiy ravishda yomonlashishi va bir vaqtning o'zida ekologik migrantlar sonining ko'payishi sharoitida insonning ekologik huquqlarini, xususan, qulay atrof-muhitga bo'lgan huquq va ekologik sabablarga ko'ra harakat qilish huquqini tan olish zarur.

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